CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,346—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sept.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	8284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	12th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	8284	J. F. Jephson	19th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Belien	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Belien	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	....	3,566	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Serberovich	4,236	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,165	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4,768	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETRANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK and SON have just ISSUED the SEPTEMBER NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13 Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 5th September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

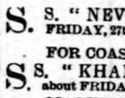
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 6th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

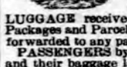
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS

An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.

Every Table should be fitted with one

John Roberts & Co.

HORNBY ROAD.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHINA AND GLASS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Invite attention to their

STANDARD PATTERNS

OF BEST CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

The advantage of buying standard patterns is that, being always in stock, purchasers are able to replace breakages at any time. Separate prices are supplied in any quantities.

Also in Stock a very fine selection of

BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WARE.

Including the latest designs of the Best Houses.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W. & A. GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORGIO, SICARD, BRETON & BOARD,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	&c. &c. &c
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	
	&c. &c. &c	

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapore, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Batavia	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Hongkong.	Hankow.
Penang.	Foochow	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).		Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Kirkinstone Circle.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Survey to be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1901, for the purpose of re-considering the Revised Rules as re-drafted in accordance with the Resolutions passed in connection with the same.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th September, 1901.

ELEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE
BOMBAY—1901.

THE ELEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE will be held in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on the 14th and 15 h September, 1901. Tickets for visitors can be obtained from SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, at the following rates :—
Admission to the Hall Re 1 for the whole Sessions.
Admission to the Gallery Annas Eight.

DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA,
AMIROODIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SITALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries.

WANTED,

A SPINNING MASTER, for a large Mill up country. None but thoroughly competent men need apply.
Apply with copies of Testimonials, and stating salary to
"W." care of Manager,
"Bombay Gazette,"
Bombay.

MADON SONS & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

The CHEAPEST and RELIABLE HOUSE for MEDICINES and MEDICAL REQUISITES,

Under the Entire Management and Supervision of Mr. B. S. MADON, the Founder of THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY IN 1872.

and one of the Managers of the late

COOPER, MADON & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY beg to announce that they have recently occupied a Commodious and Convenient Place for their well-known and OLD BUSINESS at No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, where all up country and local orders are promptly attended and carefully executed. Prices in all Departments are revised and GREATLY REDUCED, while the Genuineness and Purity of goods are maintained and guaranteed. A trial order is solicited.

CAUTION !—We have NO CONNECTION with any firm of similar NAME to ours, and it is respectfully requested not to take such firm as BEING OUR OWN or a Branch thereof and all communications to be addressed as noted below to avoid mistakes likely to arise by the confusion in Names.

☞ OURS is the FIRST SHOP as you enter into ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET from the Crawford Market Side.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S
PHARMACY,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting held in 1899, regarding the issue of New Shares, Notice is hereby given that the NEW CERTIFICATES are NOW READY, and will be delivered from TO-DAY, between 11 and 3 P.M., to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 1st July, 1901, at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on production of the Share Certificates now held by them.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJEE K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th September, 1901.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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FOR SALE AND HIRE,

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Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co. Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BISCUIT BOXES.—Finest English Nickel Electroplated Mounts, China Rs. 18, Doulton Rs. 33, Full Nickel Rs. 18-8. Afternoon Tea or Fruit Stands Rs. 90, MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 35. White Dress Vests, Rs. 8-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12. Dress Ties, As. 8. Dress Gloves, Rs. 1-8. Dress Shirt, Rs. 5. Dress Sox, Rs. 2-4.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD, Opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED, a competant ACCOUNTANT with a knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. Liberal terms with prospects to a deserving man. Apply "No. 135," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of Choice Bronze and Majolica Ware, Bentwood Furniture, Iron Safes, etc., at Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion. at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work, Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

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HORSE WANTED,—Steady-going, SADDLE HORSE, up to weight 15 to 16 hands. Address stating price to "C" care of this paper.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!! Special Offer. Grey 100" by 59", price Rs. 2. White 100" by 50". Re. 1-14. Scarlet, 96" by 50," Rs. 1-12. 84" by 48", Re. 1-8. Coolie (Brown,) Re. 1-10. Army Blanket, Rs. 2-10 each. Cash with order.—NEWTON and Co., 64-2, Bowbazar St, Calcutta.

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E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	196 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
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THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO
FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE
SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER
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IMMEDIATE PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

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Acting Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates,

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
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THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 12 Specifics Rs. 2.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Lepr Asylum and the Hospital.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOILET SOAP
BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.
Antiseptic. Emollient. Refreshing.
TOOTH POWDER
IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.
Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
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ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,
As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.
The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.
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VEUVE CLICQUOT,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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on 07 July, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., COOPER LANDING COMPANY, and RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., have been REMOVED from the Parsee Bazar Street, near Elphinstone Circle, to "ALICE BUILDINGS" Hornby Road THIRD FLOOR, from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 29th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL PERSONS BEING CREDITORS of or otherwise HAVING ANY CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of FRANZ EMIL BEYER, formerly of Danzing in Prussia, Germany, but late of Bombay European Inhabitant, the Agent of the German East Africa Line's Steamers, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of October, 1900, and PROBATE of whose Will was GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in DIEDRICH HERMANN GLAESE and GEORGE KARL HEINRICHES (since deceased), both of Bombay aforesaid, the two Executors in the Will of the deceased named on the 22nd day of November, 1900, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are REQUIRED TO SEND to the UNDERSIGNED, Solicitors for the said DIEDRICH HERMANN GLAESE, the Surviving Executor, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, IN WRITING their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the first day of October, 1901, as after that date the said DIEDRICH HERMANN GLAESE, as such surviving Executor, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said surving Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1901.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Surviving Executor's Solicitors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS PANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.				Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes Rs. 125 each			...	250
2	Do. „ 100	„	...	...	200
2	Do. „ 75	„	...	...	150
4	Do. „ 50	„	...	...	200
10	Do. „ 25	„	...	...	250
100	Do. „ 10	„	...	...	1,000
200	Do. „ 5	„	...	...	1,000
200	Do. „ 1	„	...	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dharrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
European Military Adventures of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Peterkin. Floris MacLeod ...	1 8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0 12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0 12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernahan.... ...	0 12
The Cruise of the Cachalot. F. T. Bullen ...	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0 12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Beeke ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£93 15-16ex.div. —1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£103 1-2 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £94 9-16 = + 1-8
Bar Silver in London.....27 = + 1-16
„ New York.....53 5-8 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·21 1-2 = „
„ New York .....4·83 = — 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent = unchanged.
„ Short London Bills 2 1-8 „ = „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 „ = „

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales, 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, 2,000 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 29-32—3-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool Futures—

Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Dec-Jan.	March-April	June-July
4·44	4·30	4·21	4·20	4·20
—7	—3	—2	— 2	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	17,000 „
Do. to Continent	15,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8
Futures, month of Sept.....	7·06 —34
Do. do. March.....	7·70 —30

Washington, Sept. 3rd, Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 71·4 per cent.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 42. Sept. Oct. Dunkirk sellers tone dull.

Rapeseed, Brown, 39 1-4. Sep.-Oct. Hamburg, sellers, tone dull.

Linseed, 50 1-4, April-May, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk. Sellers tone easier.

Wheat afloat for U. K.....2,320,000
Copper Braziers.....£77.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 3rd September :—

Cotton	1,964	Bales.
Wheat	2,832	cwts.
Linseed	2,086	„
Rapeseed	2,304	„
Gingellyseed	4	„
Poppyseed	1,297	„
Groundnuts	218	„
Castorseed	2,481	„
Rice	5,476	„
Myrabollams.....	64	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 4.

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm at current quotation with but little inquiry from buyers or sellers. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	Is. 3 31-32d.
Do. Demand	Is. 4d.
4 months' sight credits	Is. 4 5-32d.
Do. France	199 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at 97 1-16 and closes with buyers at 69 15-16 with not much business passing.

SHARES.

Shares are quiet and unchanged, Bank of Bombay have changed hands at 1247 1-2. Petits have declined to 1860.

FREIGHT.

The market remains steady. A small line has been booked for Liverpool at 14s. 6d., and small lots for Antwerp at 15s. and Hamburg at 15s. 6d. for September loading. For October business has been done for open ports at 14s. 6d. for December-January at 14s. 9d., and February at 15s. For March to May sellers are asking higher rates and business is restricted.

SEEDS.

The market is quiet all round. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-10 sellers for ready and 8-10 sellers of new crop April-May. Rapeseed is very quiet at Rs. 6-10 to 6-12 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi, with no enquiry. Poppyseed is quoted Rs. 8-14 sellers of ready and Rs. 8-3 sellers April-May. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 34 with a little business reported. Gingellyseed, business has been done for December-January 50 per cent at Rs. 40 and 15 per cent. at Rs. 43 1-2.

COTTON.

The market is weak following the decline in New York and Liverpool. Prices of ready cotton are lower by Rs. 1 to 2 per candy with few buyers and very little doing. The Sutta market is also weak with sellers at our quotations and very few transactions are reported. We quote :

Bengals, fully good	Rs. 163	15-25	Jan. 1902
Khandesh, fully good.....	„ 173	do	
Broach, good	„ 219	15-25	March 1902

BOMBAY YRRN IN CHINA

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s Bombay Yarn Report, dated Hongkong, 16th August, says :—A fairly good demand for all counts was in subsistence during the early part of the past fortnight, but owing to actual and anticipated heavy arrivals, it flagged in some measure latterly, leading to a decline of dols 1-2 to 1 in values all round. Taking the good and bad together, sales must be said to have run up to a very respectable amount, about 9,000 bales changing ownership as per following particulars :—

1,800 bales of No. 20 sold at dl. 98 to dl. 104 and 110					
1,500	„	„ 16	„ 93	„ 100	„ 101 to 104½
955	„	„ 14	„ 84	„ 92	
4,000	„	„ 19	„ 72	„ 81·50	
175	„	„ 8	„ 81·50	„ 84	
170	„	„ 6	„ 78	„ 81	

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 13,000 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—at 43,000 bales, Exchange on India to-day is Rs. 145 1-4 wire and Rs. 145 1-2 post.

As regards Japanese threads, exchange has remained unchanged for shipments to Hongkong. However about 500 bales Nos. 16 and 20 have been sold during the past fortnight at dols 105 for the former and dols 103 to 110 for the latter.

Of the local Mill some 500 bales Nos. 10 and 12 have been sold forward at dols 90 and 92 respectively.

In Shanghai the weather has been reported more settled from the north, and consequently crop prospects have been more definitely pronounced to be improving. The banditti scare has also generally subsided, particularly so at Newchang, and there was a revival of demand there from for No. 10. As there was also a current inquiry for this count from Tientsin and the River Ports, and from Tientsin for No. 20, a rise of half a tael was experienced in these counts. The other counts were in pretty fair demand for some of the River markets, but no advance was noticeable in their prices. Sales aggregate 9,500 bales made up of—

2,400 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 74·75 to 77					
60·0	„	„ 16	„ 72·50	„ 77 and 79	
70·0	„	„ 12	„ 65	„ 70	
5,800	„	„ 40	„ 62	„ 67·75	

leaving unsold stock at 31,000 bales, Exchange on India, as on the 12th instant, has been advised at Rs. 197-3-4 wire and 198 1-4 post.

In Japanese threads there has been little or no change in values, but a fair amount of business has transpired in this market, about 1,300 bales Nos. 20 and 16 having changed ownership at Tls. 72,50 to 81 for the former and Tls. 77 to 80 50 for the latter.

Local threads have ruled firm, and a fairly large business to the extent of 3,800 bales has been reported at

Tls. 77	to	80	for	No.	16
„ 75·50	„	78	„	„	14
„ 70·50	„	71·50	„	„	12
„ 70·50	„	72	„	„	10

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 24th August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Aug 1901— G I P R system...	1,41,062	2,98,813	3,493	4,43,368
I M R do ...	44,899	93,803	4,222	1,32,924
Total....	1,85,961	2,92,616	7,715	5,76,292
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Aug 1900— G I P R system...	1,49,331	2,10,053	10,742	3,70,636
I M R do ...	42,772	67,359	7,736	1,07,871
Total	1,92,603	2,67,425	18,478	4,78,507
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	—3,719	+88,750	—7,249	+ 72,732
	+2,127	+26,440	—3,514	+ 25,053

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m., High water, 3-53m., 3-43s. Low water, 9-30m., 9-54s.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Wilson College Literary Society : Lecture on Robert Browning by the Rev. N. MacNicol, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—Shriputti, a Hindu boy, aged nine years, was, on Tuesday afternoon, playing on Chinch Bunder Road with several other boys, when he was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart. The boy received serious injuries, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he died this morning. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, this afternoon, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—Special Match—Saturday afternoon September 7th (similar to H. E. Lord Robert Match at the N. R. A. Meeting at Bisley last July). Target head and shoulders within a 20 inch square; distances, unknown; position, kneeling; No. of shots, five; entrance—two entries allowed at annas 8 each (all competitors present must fire first before the second entry will be allowed); the—ties will be fired off, value of shots on the head and shoulders 4 points, on remainder of target 20 inches square, 2 points.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting):—

March.....	Let-Right ..... Hume.
Overture	L'italiana in Algieri ..... Rossini.
Song	Adieu Marie ..... Adams.
Selection.....	The Belle of Bohemia ..... Englander.
Waltz	Love Me ..... Coward.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn ..... Kutner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parel Tank Road, regarding the death of Ikraman, a Mahomedan girl, aged ten years, who resided with her parents in a partly constructed mill in that road. On Monday morning the parents went to their work leaving the girl with her sister at home. About 3 p.m. that day deceased went out and did not return. The parents on their return home in the evening, searched for her but failed to find her anywhere and gave information to the Police. This morning the girl's body was found floating in the tank attached to the mill. There were no marks of violence on the body. It was stated in evidence that deceased used to go to the tank, which is an old quarry hole partly walled. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy, Station Master at the Grant Road Station, appeared before Mr. P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Cooverje Nowroji Wadia, charging him with assault and wrongful restraint. Mr. Wadia of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. The story of the prosecution was that the complainant, who was an articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Mistlal was a holder of a season ticket and was entitled to travel between the Mahim and Church Gate stations by all passenger trains. On Sunday the 16th June last he went to the Grant Road Station to travel by a local train which was to leave that station at 3-8 p.m. The up Surat passenger train being late, was still in the platform, when the local train by which he intended to travel arrived and pulled up on the middle line, behind the passenger train and the passengers bound for that station began to alight from it. He and other passengers bound for the Churney Road and other stations commenced to approach the train. By going round the slope at the end of the platform some passengers got into the train, but while complainant and others were going down the slope the Station Master held out his arms and stopped them. When asked why he was detained from travelling, the Station Master instead of giving a civil reply, caught hold of his arms and said he had no business to ask any such question. The Station Master then pushed him aside and demanded his name. When complainant asked for reasons for demanding his name, the Station Master detained him. In return, when complainant asked him his name, he replied "Station Master," without giving his name. The local train then left with the passengers who had managed to get in without coming alongside the platform. When complainant, complained to the railway authorities, their solicitors questioned his right to travel by a local train and tried to justify the action of the Station Master. After the evidence of the complainant was recorded, the case was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE. MANALAL SHOGILAL.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE. SADANAND SHIVSHANKER PITALE.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge. The application was granted.

RE. GANESH, ALIAS RAMRAO RAOJEE.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. Mr. Jardine opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted a fortnight's extension of the interim order.

RE. KASTURCHAND NIHALCHAND.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for a creditor, asked for a rule "nisi," calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of prosecution. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable within a fortnight.

RE. VALJEE HARSI VANIA.

Mr. Vedant, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices. A month's extension was granted.

RE. KURSONDAS LUDHA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE NOWROJEE FRAMJI SURTI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, asked for the usual rule "nisi" for his discharge. The application was granted.

RE DOSABHOY COOVERJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE ABDUL SAKUR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing of a rule taken out in the matters in order to enable the insolvent to reply to the creditor's affidavit. Mr. Robertson, for the creditor, consented; and his lordship granted a week's postponement.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Oomer Adam Kutchi Memon; P. S. Wharton and C. H. Wharton; Chintamon Balkrishna Barve; and Dalsookh Bhaichand and another.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern.			
„ Southern and Esplanade	2	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	13	31
C Market, Bhoibi Talao, Parsawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11		25
D Kheswadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Wankeshwar and Malabar Hill	5	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarreo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	7	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total.....	30	35	129
Total plague deaths to date	97,803	81,952	
Same date last year ...	11	8	178

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 133, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE STORY OF RONCEVALLES.

LECTURE BY THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FULTON.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton delivered the following lecture at the Wilson College on Tuesday evening :—

"When some weeks ago your Honorary Secretary, Mr. Mirza, with much civility wrote to ask me to deliver a lecture in this hall, my first inclination—I might almost say my natural inclination—was to reply that I regretted that owing to the pressure of my official duties I should not be able to find time to comply with his invitation. But further consideration led me to doubt the appropriateness of such an answer, for I remembered how many distinguished predecessors, whose time was no less precious than my own, had addressed similar meetings from this platform and how the Chief Justice himself had delivered a lecture on the Waverley Novels, which must be fresh in the recollection of many present this evening. Then, too, there flashed across my mind the witty remark of a former Governor of Bombay, who, noticing with satisfaction, how a hard worked Commissioner was able to preside at an exhibition of the Society of Arts, drew attention to the old saying that in a barrel of nuts there is always room for a few measures of oil. So I thought the excuse which had first occurred to me would appear insufficient and ungracious. With some hesitation then I accepted the invitation, but I did so with less diffidence because I felt that although I could not hope to rival the excellence of many who had gone before me, still your unfailing courtesy would excuse my deficiencies and accept my endeavours. My next anxiety was to select a subject for my remarks. A lecturer to be successful when addressing a literary society must never be didactic and the utmost he can hope to do if his discourse is to convey any instruction is to make it such as to excite an interest which may lead to further research. Politics seemed to my mind especially out of place in an age when they already occupy so much of our attention and lead to such diversities of opinion. Science was not within my ken. Poetry and Art could be more adequately dealt with by others. But in the vast range of history fading away from the dazzling glare of the present into the dim and uncertain shadows of the distant past, I thought I might find a theme wherewith to while away the hour allotted to me and might perhaps be so fortunate as to afford to you in listening to my story some small part of the pleasure which I myself had enjoyed in piecing it together. It was but recently that I had been reading the song of Roland and though its claim to accuracy will not be admitted, I thought it might interest you to hear the legend of the famous battle of Roncevalles which for eleven centuries has fascinated the imagination of mankind and offers to-day a vivid picture of the thoughts and aspirations of a bygone age. The world was younger then than it is now. There seemed a greater freshness in the thoughts of men; a more child-like sincerity in their beliefs. Their ideals of what was true and noble were the same, but the simplicity of their conceptions was perhaps less troubled with doubts and difficulties than in this later age.

In fancy then we pass back to the year 778 when the great King Charles, known generally as Charlemagne, held sway over the broad lands of France and vast territories in Germany and Italy. We picture to ourselves the commanding figure, the stern, grave face, the long white beard, and the powerful mind which out of so much confusion was able to bring order and the rule of law within those wide dominions and with the aid of the English Alcuin—the Northumbrian monk—to kindle the lamp of learning that added lustre to the brilliancy of the reign. Around him were collected a gallant conclave of Paladins, or officers of the Palace, and nobles—men of valour and of distinction on the field of battle, and withal filled with that spirit of courtesy and chivalry which had in an earlier age signalized the knights of King Arthur's Court. Preeminent amongst them was King Charles' nephew Roland, son of his sister Bertha; Oliver, friend of Roland, chief of the Army, unwearied in battle, skilled in the art of war; Archbishop Turpin, mighty member of the Church whose enthusiasm for the spread of his religion brought him into frequent conflict with its enemies; Ogier the Dane, brother of Roland, and many others too numerous to name. But amongst them was a traitor—Ganelon of the house of Maganza, to whom may be applied the lines with which Ariosto stigmatized another of his race :

He where the blood ran foul through all degrees,
Disdained to be the only virtuous one,
Nor played a simple part among the base
Passing in vice the villains of his race.

His habitual treachery and that of his family form the subject of frequent reference in Boyardo's Orlando Inamorato which can be easily studied in Mr. Rose's translation. Not yet had the King achieved the summit of his glory; it was not till the year 800 that he was acclaimed at St. Peter's as Rome Emperor of the West, restoring for a time the hope which throughout the middle ages dazzled men's eyes with the vision of universal dominion and universal peace. For many centuries that hope shone fitfully before the world like the delusive light which glimmering over swamps and marshy places leads wanderers to their ruin. The formal resignation of the claim to the title of Augustus was not made till its surrender by the Emperor Francis in 1805, and even later still the idea of restoring the Roman Empire must have been present to the mind of the great Napoleon whose ill starred son the Duke of Reichstadt bore for a few years the designation of King of Rome. However, at the time of my story, Charlemagne was far from the Imperial Crown. He had been fighting fierce battles in Saxony and now was engaged in a long and perilous struggle with the Saracens in Spain. What may have been the origin of that war is uncertain. Some historians denounce it as wholly unjust, proceeding solely from the desire to conquer a fair realm to which he had no right. Others attribute it to his intervention for the protection of certain Christians from the tyranny of others. One pious writer loved to believe that it was the Apostle St. James who appeared to King Charles and required him to recover his tomb from the unbeliever. While Italian poets of more romantic mind have ascribed the commencement of the war with the Saracens to the desire of Gradasso, King of Sericane, beyond India to possess Durendal, the Trojan Hector's sword which hung from the girdle of Roland, and Bayardo the famous horse of Rinaldo the cousin of Roland. Amidst all these varying legends it is difficult now to say how the war began, one the story that Charlemagne was asked to intervene by certain Moorish Christians is perhaps the one most generally accepted. So, too, we find that the course of the war is uncertain. The author of the Orlando Inamorato avers that at one period the Saracens were at the gates of Paris; but our story shows that after seven years war in Spain, the French had conquered the whole country excepting the kingdom of Saragossa where King Marsilio still maintained a desperate struggle for independence. At length this monarch hearing that the Franks were weary of the war and were longing to return to their beautiful land of France determined to send an envoy named Blanchandrin to treat with Charlemagne. He promised an enormous ransom if Charles would lead his army across the Pyrenees and undertook himself to follow him into France and there swear fealty for the land of Spain. The message was brought to Charlemagne who consulted his nobles. The proud Roland at once urged the rejection of the terms offered by Marsilio who had treacherously slain the French envoys—Bazin and Bazille—sent to him on a former occasion. His advice was to attack Saragossa and to carry on the war till Marsilio was subdued. The other nobles were silent but at length Ganelon rose and with crafty words counselled acceptance of the treaty to which in an evil hour for France Charlemagne agreed. Then arose the question who should be sent to Saragossa to treat with Marsilio. The fate of Bazin and Bazile warned all of the danger of the mission, but with reckless bravery Roland and Oliver and Archbishop Turpin each in his turn offered to go. The King who could ill spare such heroes refused his consent. Then Roland gave the name of Ganelon which was accepted with acclamation by the assembled peers as the most skilful of ambassadors. But when Ganelon heard this proposal his face turned pale and he denounced Roland and Oliver and the peers as compassing his death and when the baton and gauntlet of office were handed to him by the King he dropped them in his terror. Again Roland offered to go in his place; but Ganelon whose pride was touched, already revolving schemes of vengeance in his mind, determined to accept the mission, and craving the blessing of the King departed on his journey. On the way to Saragossa he confides his plans of treachery to the Saracen envoy Blanchandrin who promised him his aid. On arrival before Marsilio he was at first threatened with death and taunted with the old age and decrepitude of his King. Again and again Marsilio said to him: 'Your King is old and worn out with travel over many lands: nay I am told he is 200 years old. His beard is white. He has subdued many kings of valour and renown. When at last will he be weary of making war?' But Ganelon whose aim was the destruction of Roland replied with deadly cunning: "Never, sire, will Charlemagne tire of war so long as his nephew Roland and the brave Oliver and the twelve peers dear to his heart surround his throne. They have with them 20,000 men who are the advance guard of his Army. Charles lives at ease for he has nothing to fear. If they were dead, humbled would be his pride. Never again would he desire to make war." Then by degrees the scheme is unfolded. Charles is to be persuaded to retreat with the main body of his army through the passes of the Pyrenees, there to be induced to place Roland and his 20,000 men in the rear to cover his march. Marsilio is to attack these with 100,000 Saracens who, cost what it may, must eventually overwhelm the forces of Roland. Blanchandrin added his counsels. The scheme was approved by Marsilio: and Ganelon was sent back to the French camp with the keys of the City and noble hostages and the appointed ransom, while a long train of mules bore the loads of gold and silver with which he had been bribed. As he had set out with the blessing of Charlemagne, whose nephew's ruin he was planning, so now he disdained not to swear fidelity to Marsilio. Great was the joy in the French camp on his arrival. Weary of long absence from their homes, the soldiers saw in fancy the sunny lands of France and the faces of their wives and children awaiting their return. Loud was their applause of Ganelon whose skill had effected this treaty scarcely hoped for. They looked with their eyes on the vast booty which he had brought as the ransom paid by Marsilio. They saw the keys of Saragossa and the hostages sent as pledges of sincerity: they heard the message of peace and they believed the words of the traitor. "God be praised," said King Charlemagne: "Well has thy mission been achieved. Equal shall be thy reward." A thousand trumpets sounded through the camp: the tents were struck: the baggage was loaded: and the great Army commenced its homeward march. That night the King slept sound: but in his dream he fancied that the great Spear of Ash which he used to carry in his hand was wrenched from his grasp by Ganelon who shook it so violently that its splinters flew to Heaven. Still he slept on. At early dawn he rose and mounting his steed looked with pride at the vast array. "Barons of France," said he, "to whom shall I entrust the rear guard of this Army as we march through the narrow passes of the Pyrenees!" "Sire," said Ganelon, "let Roland guard the rear. He is the most valiant of your knights." Then Roland answered, "This traitor of an accursed race puts me in the rear," and turning to the King he said "I am content. Give me the box that thou bearest on thy shoulder and be well assured that I shall not let it fall as Ganelon did when thou gavest him the baton." The King was affected at this speech and could scarcely restrain his tears; and giving his bow to Roland urged him to keep half the Army with him. But Roland refused to retain more than his own 20,000 men. "March through the pass," quoth he, "so long as I live thou hast nought to fear." Thus then it was arranged. With Roland there remained the brave Oliver and Archbishop Turpin and the twelve peers and many others of renown. But the King marched on with his Army towards France hiding with his mantle his face that was bathed with tears. He thought of his dream and felt that it was by Ganelon's advice he was leaving behind him in a foreign land the nephew whom he loved.

Meantime Marsilio advanced with his mighty host and stealthily surrounded the devoted band of warriors. At length the sound of their tread reached the ears of the French. Then Oliver climbed up a tall pine tree and looking round beheld the plains dark with the tumultuous hordes. "This," said he, "is the work of Ganelon. He has betrayed the King." "Peace Oliver" said Roland, "speak not of Ganelon. He is my step sire." "Roland, my companion," said Oliver, "Sound thine ivory horn. If Charles hear the blast he will return with his Army." But Roland proudly answered: "God forbid that I should bring this disgrace on France. With my sword Durendal will I smite these Saracens." "Of what disgrace dost thou speak," said Oliver. "The Saracens are so many that the hills and plains are covered with them and we have but a feeble force. Roland, my companion, sound thy horn." But Roland would not list to the thrice repeated warning of the bravest of his comrades: and so the battle began. With the details of that long day's fight I will not weary you. Many a deed of valour was done on either side. Many a gallant warrior faced the foe and died. But in the unequal combat the scanty forces of the French grew smaller and death stood clear before their eyes. "It is well to die for our King," said Archbishop Turpin. Then Roland called to Oliver and said: "My comrade, thou wast right, it is Ganelon who has betrayed us—sold us for gold. The King will avenge us." But Oliver replied, "This is no time for speech. Alas, thou wouldst not sound the horn and now there will be no help from the King. Comrades, strike hard and let us not forget the battle cry of King Charles." Then rose to Heaven the famous cry "Monjoie" which none who heard could ever forget. The battle was renewed and the fights that followed were like the deadly combats on the plains of Troy. Many a gallant foeman fell beneath the fierce strokes which Roland struck with his mighty sword Durendal. But on all sides fell the French who will never again see their fathers or their homes or the King who awaits them at the opening of the Pass. Then as the fight drew to its close a terrible gloom overspread the fair fields and cities of France. The sky grew dark with clouds: the storm burst: the thunder roared: the wind groaned: the rain and hail poured down in torrents: at midday there was darkness. Men's limbs trembled with fear. They thought the world was at an end. Such was the great mourning for the death of Roland. "Badoe," said the Archbishop, "let no one think an evil thought. When this day is gone we shall no longer be in this world, but I can assure you that Paradise is before you." The hills again re-echo with the cry "Monjoie." At last Roland said, "I will sound the horn. Charles will hear it and will return." But

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Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Lower Bengal, and the depression in North-East India yesterday has intensified and is now central between Burdwan and Calcutta, with pressure nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect in its central area. Strong winds and gales are blowing at the head of the bay, and the sea is rough at Saugar Island. Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east of the Gangetic plain and of Central Provinces, Jaya and Ranchi have received four inches, Bindat, Chittagong, and Allahabad three. Darjeeling, Gorakhpur Sambalpur and Chaibassa two; and a few light scattered showers have fallen in the Punjab and showers have been slightly more numerous on the West Coast, but actually or practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. The depression in Bengal will probably continue to give rain in North-East India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs
Previously registered	85	94	81	30	84	74	73	19
Wednesday 4th September	00	16	00	22	00	34	00	32
Total	86	10	81	52	85	08	73	58
Total fall to Sept. 4. 1900	85	21	68	23	67	27	64	18
Total fall to Sept. 4. 1899	29	51	32	40	37	22	32	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 4th September	0	15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the totals of rainfall registered on the stations of the above line up to the 31st August, 1901:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	80	47	Wadhwan	6	11
Panjoo	69	83	Dabhoe	28	95
Vaitarana	71	70	Sevalia	27	18
Palghur	72	92	Godhra	22	52
Dholwad	45	4	Patri	4	83
Daman	73	17	Limkheta	22	43
Bulsar	52	41	Dohad	16	39
Nausari	23	13	Amargarh	15	21
Surat	16	70	Rutlam	18	62
Kim	17	59	Nagda	14	64
Broach	20	21	Rajpardi	22	24
Baroda	23	34	Vyara	32	99
Mehmadabad	20	18	Nandurbar	13	75
Ahmedabad	18	36	Nardana	15	96
Viramgam	12	29			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the extreme north and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a small but general rise along the coast from Mangalore to Ratnagiri and the sky is more or less cloudy in all districts.

Rainfall has been general along the coast from Mangalore to Bombay and scattered showers at a few other stations, the only important fall reported being 2·53" at Allahabad.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely weak, while to the north of Karwar up to Bombay it is rather steeper than usual. The weather is hence favourable for rain along the coast from Mangalore to Bombay and for scattered showers elsewhere.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Sept.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·820
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of air	0·01
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	7·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of wind*	W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 375
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	1·17
" year	74·29
Additional fall of Rain up to 8 a.m. of 4th Sept	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—SEPT. 3.

10 p.m.	78·7

WEDNESDAY—SEPT. 4.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	77·0
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·9

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	81,000	1,05,000	4,000	1,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	2·8	8	416
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,25,000	7,75,000	21,000	13,21,000
Total for 7 weeks	6,06,000	8,80,000	28,000	15,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,015	1,50,511	893	2,28,419
Per mile of Ry. do.	167	326	2	495
Total to corresponding date do.	6,18,320	11,95,129	11,920	21,25,939

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 33,419
Decrease to date ..... " 6,60,939

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOJEL—September 1, at London, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel A N Hojel, I M S, (retired).

HUBLI.

BIRTH.

TOPHAM—September 1, at Hubli, the wife of F D Topham, Dist. Engineer, S M R, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—August 22, at Golundihi, Jharia, the wife of H M Bull, of a daughter.

MOIR—August 28, at Mangalore, the wife of T E Moir, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROUCKE—DE VINE—August 21, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, M A, William, third son of Mr William Joseph Broucke of Chumparun, to Winifred, second daughter of the late Mr James Purvis De Vine, Chief Store Keeper, State Railway.

DEATHS.

GILLSON—August 1, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, after a long illness, Surgeon-Captain Edward Gillson, I M D (Retired), aged 61 years, 9 months and 25 days.

SMYTH—August 28, at Officers' Quarters, General Hospital, Madras, after a long and painful illness, Samuel Stephen Smyth, of Mary Ville, Fort, Bellary, aged 51 years and 5 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AND THE BOMBAY RYOT.

THE course of the inquiry conducted by Sir Antony Macdonnell and his colleagues led us to expect that the report of the Commission would contain the freest criticism of the Bombay Government's Land Revenue and earlier famine policy. But the opponents of the Bill which was passed on Saturday week, at Poona, could not have anticipated that among the measures recommended by the Commission would have been one to embody the very principle of the Act which has been so freely denounced. It was urged as a strong reason for delaying the passage of the Bill that the publication of the Famine Commission's report should be awaited. In replying to that point in the Council Lord Northcote observed that had the Bill been inconsistent with any recommendations of the Famine Commission which may have commended themselves to the Government of India the local Government would certainly not have obtained permission to proceed with the measure. His Excellency was right in his interpretation of the attitude of the Supreme Government. So far from the amendment of the Land Revenue Code, which has been adopted, being inconsistent with the conclusions of the Commission, it is justified by one of the recommendations which have been made. There has been ample room for criticism in the rigid system of revenue collection in the past, there is plenty of scope for reform in directions which the Commission have not failed to indicate. But at least the much condemned Bombay Government must be credited with having devised a measure which, when properly understood by the people, will undoubtedly assist to free the ryot from the position of the "sowcar's serf." The quoted phrase is that of the Commission and Sir Antony Macdonnell and his colleagues definitely recommend legislation to restrict the transferability of land, which has brought the ryot to that position. The Bombay Government, to begin with, have adopted an experiment in that direction which will test the value of such restriction and at the same time has the advantage that it assails no vested interests. It is to be noted also that it in no way interferes with the introduction of any legislation intended to assist in reducing the load of private debt which burdens the ryot. The Famine Commission agree with the Local Government in thinking that a restriction of the right of transfer will by a natural process restrain the cultivator from that unnecessary indulgence which has contributed as much, if not more than, the rigidity of the assessment to his bondage to the money lender. The new Act provides that restriction and it can be very well supplemented by a measure such as is suggested by the Commissioners to enable ryots whose holdings are mortgaged to compound for their existing debts.

Owing to the application of the forfeiture clauses of the Code the new measure was described as confiscatory. That description was belied by the lenity of Government in the matter of arrears of assessment and their consideration of the claims of mortgagees. The opponents of the Bill in Council thereupon found another point of attack in the fact that due notice was to be given to persons interested in a threatened holding and urged that thus the object of the measure would be defeated. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and others expressed the opinion that the mortgagees would pay off the arrears and the benevolent aims of Government would be frustrated. That, of course, was a matter for the sowcars and was scarcely an argument against the Bill. But however that may be the Commission in proposing legislation to enable the tenants to compound for their existing debts indicate how the benevolent intentions of the Government as expressed in the new Act may be assisted. Dealing with the class of cultivators whose rights in the land have absolutely passed into the hands of the Marwaris the Commissioners express the belief that the only practical course would be to recognise the money lenders as the actual owners of the land and to protect the tenants from rackrenting by a suitable Tenancy Act. We do not know what the native members of Council, who marched out of the Hall at Poona, will think of that proposal. They were indignant because some of the ryots were to be secured on the land, nominally as tenants of the State, but in reality with all the rights of ownership exceeding the one liable to abuse. But will they receive any more favourably a proposal which will put the cultivator entirely at the mercy of a private landlord to be evicted without scruple on failure to meet his obligations to the owner? Of the two, we think the ryot would prefer to see the principle of the new measure considerably extended. We are not sure either that the Marwaris would appreciate being recognised as the real proprietors of the holdings, involving as this would responsibilities which at present they show no anxiety to discharge. We can agree with the conclusion that had they been compelled to accept those responsibilities in the past they would not have regarded land as so desirable an investment as it is. But the course which to the President of the Commission now appears to be the logical one as a means of dealing with this aspect of the question is no remedy for expropriation. As to the revenue policy of the Bombay Government the liberal suspensions and remissions which they have made, show their desire to redeem the causes of strictures in the past and the reform of procedure indicated by the Commission will no doubt receive the most sympathetic consideration. Lord Northcote at the last meeting of the Legislative Council repeated his assurance that the Bill which has been passed is by no means the last word of the Government on the land revenue question. The criticism of the most competent authorities, however, shows that in this matter the Government have begun on the right lines and whatever scope the report of the Famine Commission may afford those anxious to assail the Administration for errors in the past, it ought to disarm a great deal of the opposition to the new measure. We do not imagine, however, that this will be admitted, for the great feature of the debate which the Bill called forth was the celerity with which argument was shifted from one point to another until it finally came to a plea for more time and objection to the principle of short leases, which may be granted at the discretion of the collectors. One of the grounds of the appeal for postponement has been destroyed by the report of the Famine Commission and the other point was shown to be not one to cause anxiety.

BOMBAY JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Bombay Jail Administration Report for 1900, compiled by Mr. H. N. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons, makes a somewhat belated appearance due to the delay of the District Magistrates in submitting returns. Although Government were addressed on the subject of the delay, the report being due on the 1st May, the returns in some cases were submitted as late as the middle of June. The year has been one full of trouble for the Jail authorities. There has been a general increase in the number of convicts received in all prisons, with the exception of the Common Prison of Bombay. The increase is most noticeable in the House of Correction, the Prison of Dhulia, and the Central Prison of Ahmedabad, where the admissions rose from 239, 1,311, and 2,701 in the year 1899 to 1,598, 3,275, and 4,636, respectively, during the year under review. The increase in the House of Correction was chiefly due to the temporary suspension of admissions into the Common Prison of Bombay, causing a decrease of 239 during the year in that Prison. It was found necessary to suspend the admission of convicts for a few weeks in consequence of the over-crowded state of the prison, at a time when relapsing fever was prevalent among its inmates. The very great increase in the number of convicts received in the prison of Dhulia and the Central Prison of Ahmedabad, Mr. Alexander puts down to the prevailing scarcity in those districts and to this cause is also attributable the increase of 782 in Yeraoda, of 401 in Dharwar, of 463 in Thana, of 203 in Bijapur and of 163 in Rajkot. The famine does not appear to have had any effect on the coast prisons of Karwar and Ratnagiri. The total increase in the three prisons of Sind was 575, and this appears to be due to failure of crops in the Thar and Parkar districts and to the rise in the prices of food-grains. There has been an increase of 832 in the number of admissions of female prisoners, equal to a little over 72 per cent., over the figures for the year 1899. No transports were deported to Port Blair in 1900, as the Madras authorities declined to receive them on account of the prevalence of plague in this Presidency; but on 28th May 1900, 168 males and 16 females were sent there in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dalhousie," which was placed at the disposal of the Jail Department. 800 short-term prisoners were set at liberty under the orders of Government. The number of executions carried out during the year shows an increase of nine when compared with the figures of the year previous. There was a large increase in the admissions of Mahomedans, Hindus and Sikhs which Mr. Alexander attributes to famine and failure of crops. The number of juveniles admitted also shows an increase, being 275 against 117 the previous year. The number of prisoners who escaped was 8, of whom 4 were recaptured. The mark system has worked well although the percentage suffers in comparison with the previous year owing to the number of prisoners released as an act of clemency. Improvements have been effected in the dietary due to the poor condition to which the majority of the prisoners had been reduced by scarcity prior to their admission to the prisons and to sickness and mortality. Endeavours have been made to shorten the report and Mr. Alexander hopes next year to be able still further to reduce its size.

TEA SHOP LICENSES.

WE will not discuss the legal aspect of the question regarding the right of the Police Commissioner to refuse a license for tea-shops, and eating-houses at his discretion, but we may remark that any agreement between private parties in restraint of trade is void and that the Commissioner would not be justified, even if he had this right, to refuse a license except for sufficient reasons. It would be unreasonable if the Commissioner were allowed to do as he liked while private parties are required to act with moderation. It may, however, be useful to point out that in 1856, when the Police Bill was under consideration, it was proposed to require a number of traders to be licensed, such as dealing in second-hand articles, etc., and this led to a vigorous protest by Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir Barnes Peacock, with the result that the Act as passed merely required that liquor-shops, hotels, and eating-houses where liquor was sold should be licensed. A few years later as it was found that coffee-houses at Calcutta were selling liquor on the sly, the section was amended and all hotels, eating-houses, coffee-houses, etc., were registered to be licensed whether they sold liquor or not. This was done for the protection of the Abkari, but since then many things have happened. In fifty years the Abkari Department has been improved and the staff is keen to see that liquor is not sold at unauthorised places; if instances are discovered the offenders are prosecuted by the Department. It is rare for the police to discuss these things, and in fact, they leave it to the proper department. In fifty years, too, small eating-houses for the convenience of the large bachelor population of Bombay have multiplied, students in schools or colleges find them a great convenience, and tea-shop, and mineral-water shops abound. None of these places sell liquor, and they would probably lose their custom if they did; but they are required to be licensed. In fact the law is of no use for the protection of the Abkari revenue while it is an unnecessary burden and interference with the traders. The Tea Association lately invited suggestions for pushing the sale of tea, and bringing it into domestic use. We would submit for their consideration that they should direct their efforts to secure the repeal of the law which requires tea-shops to be licensed. Tea-shops would be increased, ten-fold if it were not for this mischievous restriction. A law which was intended for one object is now perverted and is used without any reason, and until the law is repealed it would be wise if the authorities were to allow it to become obsolete. Like so many mischievous laws in England, which are still on the Statute book, but are not enforced, this law might be allowed to drop until the Police Act is amended. It is absurd that while a tea-seller must have a license, a milk-seller or sweetmeat-seller does not require one.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR INDIA.

Mr. A. E. Potter, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Burma, proposes in a Rangoon contemporary the adoption of a decimal system of weights and measures for India and Burma. The confusion of standards of weights and measures which vary in every Province, and which even in the value of their units differ in various districts of one Province is undoubted and the adoption of a uniform standard would certainly be advantageous. The present condition of things in India in this respect, Mr. Potter observes, is the same as prevailed in France just before the end of the eighteenth century when the metric system was introduced. France sought to induce her neighbours to adopt a uniform standard of weights and measures, but as they were slow to accept the idea she proceeded to establish the new system for herself. It naturally encountered opposition but it was vigorously put in force in 1840. From the history of the introduction of the metric system into France, Mr. Potter deduces that it would be advisable in adopting a decimal system in India to prohibit the use of all units except those prescribed and to effect the change in a short time vigorous action should be taken by the authorities to ensure the law being carried out. Tables of the new units should be introduced into the schools and the prescribed course of arithmetic modified so that decimals would be emphasised and introduced in a lower standard than at present. As to the units to be employed Mr. Potter suggests that the rupee, the English pound and the English yard should be the basis and he provides a set of decimal tables worked from those units. The metric system will probably be ultimately adopted by all civilised nations, but Mr. Potter urges that if a decimal system were introduced into India and Burma now it would simplify commercial transactions and would render easier the adoption of the final universal system of weights and measures. At any rate, however remote the prospects of a universal adoption of the metric system, there is not the least question that in India there is need for a uniform standard to replace the present confused set of units which are peculiarly adapted for the exercise of fraud.

GENERAL HILL AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL HILL, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Volunteers, made the acquaintance of his first corps yesterday at Simla. He took the opportunity to explain what volunteering is in his opinion, and that a soldier was a man who could kill men with a rifle. If he could do nothing more than this he might not be a good soldier, but if, he could not do this, he was no soldier at all. General Hill is for sound practical work and not for ceremonial parades, for entrenching as well as shooting. Judging from the speech of the Inspector-General he is bent on making volunteer corps more useful and less ornamental, and both the volunteers themselves and the defences of the country are likely to benefit by General Hill's new mission.

We learn with regret of the death in London of Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. Hojel who had a large circle of friends in Bombay and the presidency, having served here for a long period of years.

IT IS officially notified that the Indian Heroes' Fund has been closed.

MR FRASER, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has arrived in Simla on a short visit.

CAPTAIN ROOS-KEPPELL, on return from leave home on the 26th instant, will resume his duties as Political Officer of the Khyber.

No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the move of the Punjab Government from Simla during the summer months. The question is still in a fluid state.

THE 3rd Madras Infantry, on return from Hongkong, go to Singapore for garrison duty until they can be relieved by a British infantry battalion.

AN employe of the Northern Pacific Railroad's telegraph department has perfected an invention enabling the simultaneous transmission by telephone and telegraph over the same wire. A test over a wire twenty-five miles in length has been successfully made, and the railroad in question has adopted the patent.

THERE died last week in Kashmir, at an advanced age, an Afghan lady who was once the senior wife of the ill-fated Amir Shere Ali Khan. She belonged, says the "Pioneer," to the royal family of the Barakzais, being a daughter of Sardar Mir Afzal Khan. In the early seventies she exercised great influence over Shere Ali; so much so indeed that her son, Abdulla Jan, was appointed heir-apparent though much younger than his half-brothers, Yakub and Ayub. But Abdulla died in 1878, some months before the Amir foolishly entangled himself in the war with the British Government, which ended so disastrously for him. The death of the young heir-apparent was a serious blow to Shere Ali, who mistrusted his two sons Yakub and Ayub, believing that they had intrigued against him. The mother of Abdulla Jan has lived for many years as one of the Afghan refugees dependent upon the bounty of the Indian Government. She had amassed a great wealth in her younger days, but much of this was spent when she fled to Persia after Abdur Rahman became Amir. She also provided funds for Ayub Khan on the different occasions when he made efforts to oust the present Amir from the throne.

THE STORY OF "IN MEMORIAM."

PROFESSOR BRADLEY'S COMMENTARY.

THE main drift of "In Memoriam" is simple enough, writes Mr. Harold Spender, in the "Daily News," and it may be said, perhaps, that its best commentator is a similar experience. If poets learn in suffering what they teach in song, then their readers must often find in suffering alone the clue to their meaning. But on the other hand, there are many lines in "In Memoriam" which are liable to hopeless misinterpretation without the knowledge of a few simple facts. This surface obscurity, if one may so call it, arises from the manner in which the poem was written. Tennyson, as we all know, never meant to publish the scattered elegies which he wrote from time to time as the mood seized him during the seventeen years which followed the death of his friend Arthur Hallam. He filled them, therefore, with an intimacy of personal allusion which is peculiarly baffling. The failure to grasp these allusions has produced a crop of unscholarly comments which remind one of the kind of interpretation that is often placed on phrases in the Bible by critics who know neither the language nor the circumstances under which the original was written. It is quite conceivable that if "In Memoriam" had been left to these people, a foolish growth of imaginary hypotheses, very similar to the old Biblical criticism, would have gradually covered over the original poem and marred its effect for future generations. In producing, therefore, a plain and simple commentary of the kind before us, Professor Bradley is performing a work of undeniable importance—he is giving us the "higher criticism" in good season.

The essential value of "In Memoriam" is that it comes straight from the heart, and thus differs entirely from such creations of measured and calculated grief as "Lycidas" and "Adonais." It is not necessary here to depreciate either of these poems in order to magnify "In Memoriam." But no one would deny that there is in Tennyson's poem both a simpler and sincerer note of personal grief. We understand this feature of the poem far more clearly when we know its history. Professor Bradley gives us glimpses of the way in which "In Memoriam" came into being, but he does not tell the whole tale, which is, perhaps, one of the strangest in literature.

Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam" without any scheme or general idea, poem by poem and canto by canto, in a series of those long, thin account books which are generally used by housekeepers for their weekly bills. He carried a book of this kind in his pocket, and wrote the poems as they occurred to him. Professor Bradley has made a laborious endeavour to detect the date of the various elegies, but with scant success. They were scattered over so many years, and written in so many moods, that it is only when a poem refers to an incident of which we can definitely fix the date that we have any key to the year in which it was written. But at the end, before finally publishing "In Memoriam," Tennyson threw the poem together under an artificial chronological order of which the "three Christmases" form the dividing dates.

While throwing the cantos into this final mould Tennyson worked with a roughness that was rare in so careful a workman. The poetic fiction is that the poem was written in three years; it professes to be a mirror of the moods of grief during the three years after the death of his friend. But the real fact is that it occupied seventeen years in production, and in the final work of composition Tennyson left in the poems many allusions which refer to events that happended at various times in the course of those seventeen years. Doubtless he was right. Doubtless he was wiser to run the risk of a few small misunderstandings and anchronisms than to spoil the fine sincerity of his work by an attempt to bring the fact nearer the fiction. But these circumstances of creation—the real story veiled under the dramatic fallacy—will always give the poem a singular interest to the student of literature.

The sense of any "faults" in structure is really lost, of course, in our approval of the fine harmony of workmanship ultimately achieved by Tennyson. No poet could have had a more difficult task than to throw all these "wandering cries" into one consistent utterance. They expressed almost every mood of the human mind. They were written at all times and seasons. They were so carelessly guarded by the author—for those were Tennyson's Bohemian days—that on one occasion half the poems of "In Memoriam" came perilously near to bring lost. The story is not perhaps generally known. When Tennyson was shifting from one lodging to another he found that the elegies of many months had disappeared. He made no fuss: he knew most of them by heart and was ready to write the rest again. His devoted brothers, however, persisted in a search after the lost elegies. They called upon his landlady, and insisted, in spite of her remonstrances, in searching his room. At last the good woman admitted to having seen some rubbish in a certain cupboard, and on opening it the brothers discovered the MSS. of a large part of that which the world now knows as "In Memoriam." It was under these random circumstances that "In Memoriam" was written.

But when we study the art with which all these separate fragments are joined together we are lost in amazement at the beauty of the workmanship, at the gradual and consistent change from the early mood of abandoned grief, through every struggle and debate of the perplexed soul, up into those higher regions of painfully achieved, but victoriously confident, faith. "The Way of the Soul," indeed, is a road that does not run at random across life's desert, but is so clearly marked and defined that a casual reader might have imagined Tennyson writing in a deliberate sequence and after carefully projected schemes. It is not the scheme of a philosophy or of a religion—for there is, of truth, little of either in "In Memoriam,"—but it is the story of a human heart and mind under the shock of human woe.

And yet we known as a matter of fact that Tennyson arrived very slowly at this achievement. If the composition of "In Memoriam" was performed in snatches of intermittent inspiration—one poem written in Tintern Abbey, another at Somersby Rectory, another in Epping Forest, and so forth—the final work was arranged with the greatest method and deliberation. Tennyson's first ideal of a prologue was contained in the lovely and immortal stanzas—

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!—

and perhaps this introduction would have struck a simpler and more human note than the tremendous lines with which the poem really opens. The present prologue is definitely dated 1849, and was evidently written last, or almost last. It is a definite effort to sum up, in a tone of mellow and matured regret, the mighty lesson of the poem. No one can deny the majestic melody of that opening. But few have been found to defend the epilogue, and most lovers of "In Memoriam," if they were to speak their mind, would prefer that the poem should end with the lovely and soothing lines:

"Until we close with all we loved,
And all we flowed from, soul in soul."

There are some strange rough edges in "In Memoriam" which deepen the impression of an intimate, personal, communication. Tennyson himself, according to all the evidence, could not tell definitely what poet was in his mind when he wrote the opening lines:

I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones—

though he thought it was Goethe, who never made the remark that follows. So the commentators may take a free hand with that stanza until the last syllable of recorded time. There is a similar quaintness about the second stanza. There Tennyson's whole point is the absence of any "glow" or "bloom" in the "old yew"—

O not for these the glow, the bloom,
Who changest not in any gale,
Nor oranding summer suns avail,
To touch thy thousand years of gloom;

But at a later period he made the discovery—by a "random stroke"—that the pollen of the yew, when struck, rose in a cloud, and so the 33rd canto is virtually a correction of, and a reply to, the second—

To thee, too, comes the golden hour
When flower is feeling after flower.

But sorrow will not lightly stand the charge of "lying lips," and replies to the poet—

Thy gloom is kindled at the tips
And passes into gloom again.

There is a pretty intimacy about this play of argument, which must deepen the interest of the poem to anyone who watches it with care. But it is very easy to miss, and therefore, by this and many other instances, is the commentator justified.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ARREST OF MR. KRAUSE.

BOER LOSSES.

BOER HATRED OF THE COLONIALS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Ex-Governor Krause is charged with high treason in the Transvaal and been remanded for a week. Bail has been refused.

LATER.

The indictment against Mr. Krause is on the way to England. Nobody is aware of the nature of the charge.

The mails of certain suspects have been stopped and important correspondence seized.

It is stated that travelling suspects between London and the Cape will be stopped.

Lord Kitchener reports that since the 26th August nineteen Boers have been killed, three wounded, 212 made prisoners and 127 surrendered.

One hundred and twenty Boers have surprised a British patrol of twenty-five men at Onditshorn under Captain Wallis.

Three escaped, three were killed, four wounded and the remainder surrendered and were afterwards released.

Hutchinson reports that the Boers captured and shot in cold blood two unarmed scouts near Prieska.

SEPT. 4.

The Boer leaders in Cape Colony have issued orders to shoot Colonials in arms after the 15th instant.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO GERMANY.

Prince Chun has arrived at Potsdam.

LATER.

The Emperor William receives Prince Chun to-day or to-morrow. Prince Chun will read his address, and there will be no State ceremony.

A semi-official statement issued explains that it would be impossible for Germany to insist that China should beg forgiveness, as it would imply that the Government had abetted Baron Ketteler's murder.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

The Ministers at Peking have rejected the proposal of Dr. Mumm the German Minister to sign the Protocol without awaiting the delayed Edicts.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

A Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has been appointed and will enquire whether the disease in animals and man is identical and whether it is reciprocally transmissible.

AFFAIRS ON THE GOLD COAST.

Anxiety is felt on the Gold Coast regarding the attitude of the Ashantis, who have managed to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir with the Royal Party has arrived at St. Vincent.

THE KHEDIVE IN PARIS.

The Khedive and President Loubet exchanged visits to-day.

LATER.

The Khedive has left Paris for Constantinople.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Morning Post, in a telegram from Brussels, states that the Sugar Conference negotiations have reached a hopeless stage, and will probably be abandoned.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The transport Mattra from Hongkong is due at Calcutta on the 15th instant, bringing No 4 Company Bombay Sappers, also Captains Twining, Stockley, and Boileau; Lieuts. Chaldercott, Elles and Watt, R. E., Lieut.-Colonel Wright, Major Pare, Captain Douglas and Lieut-Meakin, I. M. S., Capt Pottinger, R. A., Major Reid, 15th Sikhs, and Captain Gough.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

VICKER'S GUNS.

The question of bringing out six batteries of Vicker's maxim guns to India is to be postponed pending the decision at home as to whether or not the gun is to obtain a place in the Imperial armament.

12th Battery, R.F.A., from China is expected to reach Madras on the 16th October.

Captain Fuller, 2nd Royal Scots, retires from service.

Colonel A. Heathcote, R. E. retires, on the 16th instant.

An Army Order has issued disembodying 27 Militia battalions.

It is ruled that Non-Commissioned Officers and men of good character may in future with permission wear plain clothes during leave and furlough, while Warrant Officers may wear plain clothes on leave the same as officers.

The death is reported from China of Driver E. R. Parsons, E. Battery, R. H. A., from meningitis.

Capt. J. W. Watson, I. M. S., is appointed Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, vice Capt. Swinton, whose tenure has expired.

Lieutenant Nutt, 72nd Field Battery, becomes Subaltern, 2nd Field Battery, Hyderabad Contigent.

The return of the 12th Field Battery, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and the 4th Punjab Infantry from China, has been cancelled. They will now remain here until next spring.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL, September 4th Da Costa, Captain Bombay, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on duty from Poona.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The attendance was large, everything went off smoothly, and the finishes were exciting. These extra races are now over until after the conclusion of the big meeting, and thanks are due to Mr Cecil Gray for the manner in which they have been conducted.

The Welter.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13 3 and under, which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over since 31st March 1900. 13.3 to carry 11st. W. I. G. Rs. Jockeys who have not won race value Rs. 50 or over allowed). Penalties—Winner, since 31st March 1899 race value Rs. 50 or over once 4lbs. twice 7lbs oftener 10lbs Winner since above date race value Rs. 900 4lbs. race value Rs. 1,500 7lbs. In addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies measured since 31st March 1899 7lbs. Distance,—1-2 Mile.

Mr A M Bushar's b a h Manilla, 8st 8lbs, Ebdoo 1
Captain Greville's b a h Leader, 11st 10lbs, Owner 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Saood, 8st 11lbs, Hayland 3
Mr S G Halliday's b a g Showkut, 10st 4lbs, Stewart ... 0
Captain Smyth's b a h Regulus, 9st 3lbs, Capt Jameson. 0
Mr Sahad b n Faraj's b a h Nasaralla, 9st. Native..... 0
Mrs Bollean's g a h April Fool, 8st 11lbs, Govind..... 0

Won by half a length. One length between second and third. Time—57 secs.

The Hurse Hurdles.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. A Hurdle race for Horses, W. A. and C. raised 2lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March 1899, hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over, once 5lbs. twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Winner since the above date hurdle race value Rs. 1000 or over 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won hurdle race value Rs. 50 or over 10lbs. Distance—1 Mile over five flights.

Mr Harter's br aus g The Clown, 10st 7lbs, Scott..... 1
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 9st 11lbs, Penton 2
Mr Montgomery's ch aus g Shareholder, 9st 11lbs, Morrison 3
Mr Westropp's b aus g Peerage, 9st 11lbs, Syed 0

Won by one length. Three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 58 secs.

The Pony Hurdles.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle race for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—1 Mile over five flights.

Mr Percy Fisher's g aus g Good Boy 11st 8lbs. Owner 1
Mr Montgomery's ch a h Ruddigore, 9st 12lbs, Morrison 2
Mr J Ba b aus m Sweet Marie Iv. 10st 8lbs. Penton .. 3
Mr Anthony's ch aus m Darling, 10st 6lbs, Lansdowne.. 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Heliot, 10st, Scott 0
Lt-Col Crofy's g a h Hoodinee, 8st 5lbs, Native..... 0

While mounting before leaving the paddock, Fisher was thrown by Good Boy. Nevertheless he went out at the start and took the lead by several lengths.

Won by 3 lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 5 1-5secs.

The Sandown Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won race value Rs. 1500. 14 hand to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March 1899, race value Rs. 200, or over once 4 twice 7, oftener 10 lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs. 1000. 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 10lbs. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Thakur Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt, 7st 12lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 2lbs, Southall... 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Advance, 8st 2lbs, Penton..... 3
Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 8st 10lbs, Saunders 0
Mr K R S's b a g Orviete, 8st 11b, Cowell..... 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Annim, 7st 11lbs, Hoyt.. 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore, 7st 2lbs, Heroo 0

Won by one and-a-half lengths. Two and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 27 secs.

The New Market Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won race value Rs. 1000. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March 1899, race or value Rs. 50 or over once 5lbs. twice 10lbs. oftener 14lbs. Winner since above date of race or of races value 50 or over of aggregate value Rs. 700. 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr O Dignum's b aus g Larrikin, 9st 11lbs, Penton 1
Mr Green's b aus g Banquet, 9st 11lbs, Robinson 2
Mr K R S's br aus m Lady Merrystone, 8st 4lbs, Cowell 3

Won by two lengths. Half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

The New Comers Plate.—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13'3 and under landed since 1st July 1900. 13'3 to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. (no landing allowance.) Penalties:—Winner race value Rs. 50 or over, once 5, twice 10, oftener 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Blondin's b a h Bin Curtas, 9st 3lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Nasaralla, 7st 11lbs, Native.. 2
Mr Rajbhoy's Vishnaa's ch a h Bin Rasheed, 8st 6lbs, Williams 3
Mr A M Shamdon's ch a h The Robber, 9st 3lbs, Hoyt.. 0
Mr A Amer's g a h Silver Jubilee, 9st 3lbs, Sola 0
Mr K R S's ch a h Starling, 8st 12lbs, Cowell 0
Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil, 8st 10lbs, Southall 0
Mr Moostapha bin Ta ib's b a h Coco b, 8st 9lbs, Heroo.. 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Signal, 8st, Ooner Khan 0

Won by half a length. Head between second and third. Time—1 min. eleven and four-fifths sec.

Maiden Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Horses, W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March 1899, race value Rs. 50 or over once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. Winner since the above date races of the aggregate value of Rs. 700. 4 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under old measurment 7lbs. new measurement 12 lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 8st 12lbs, Heroo 1
Mr Mohsin Abdul Aziz's ch a h Sadoon, 7s 6lbs, Hoyt.. 2
Mr A R Amer's b a h Columbus, 7st 12lbs, Southall 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips, 8st, Penton 0
Mr Green's g a h Boostan, 9st 3lbs, Beage 0
Captain Roberts' b a h Miskin, 8st 11b, Saunders 0
Mr Faraj bin Sahad's b a h Roman, 8st 12lbs Greenhalgh 0
Mr Harry's g a h Midas, 8st 3lbs, Cowell 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Darling, 6st 9lbs Hilal, ... 0

Won by two lengths. One length between the second and third.—Time one min. and 42 sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left home wards this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubbattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 21-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 9-16
Bar Silver.....	27

THE planting correspondent of the "Englishman" telegraphs that meetings are being held throughout the Assam Valley to protest against Mr. Cotton's "unwarrantable and distorted" statements in his Immigration Report for last year. There is an intense feeling of indignation at the hostile and undignified attitude taken up by the Chief Commissioner against the planters. It is considered that his continued attacks on the wage question, which had been settled by the Viceroy in Council after mature deliberation, shows a spirit of contempt and defiance ill becoming the administrator of such an important province as Assam. His policy towards the planting community is viewed with grave alarm.

THE most noteworthy feature in the Report on Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions in the Punjab in 1900, is the very considerable increase in the number of patients treated for malarial fever. Whereas, in 1899, 381,415 cases came under notice, in 1900 this figure rose to 655,914. The report ascribes this increase to the heavy rainfall in the autumn of last year. The surgical work appears to have been most satisfactory: this remark applies especially to the operations for cataract, 90 per cent. of which were successful.

HERE is the latest incubator story from the Denver "Field and Farm." The story itself is warm enough to hatch eggs:—"It is said that Colonel Judson, the great grass expert of the north-west, has invented an interminable incubator consisting of a series of chambers or tunnels heated to the proper temperature, through which a sort of endless chain-travelling conveyor meanders, which is kept supplied automatically with eggs from a hopper at one end. Its speed is so timed that the eggs are hatched just as they reach the other end, so that a stream of eggs is constantly flowing into one end of the machine and a line of chickens always coming out at the other. The machine is to be operated by water from a hot spring, which also furnishes the necessary heat to hatch the eggs and it runs day and night and never gets weary."

THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL HILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Addressing the Simla Volunteers, to-day, General Hill, the new Inspector-General, made some important remarks regarding Volunteer training in general. While he deprecated laying down any hard and fast rules, since every corps must suit its arrangements to meet its own special conditions, he said that shooting was the foundation and everything else only the superstructure of the training of a volunteer as of a soldier. A soldier was a man who could kill other men with a rifle. If he knew nothing else he might not be a good soldier, but if he did not know this, he was no soldier at all. He advocated corps turning out in mufti to make fortified positions, not necessarily with their own hands, but with hired labour, whenever it was available, just as the Boers did; for what war required was that they should know how to construct and hold blockhouses and rifle pits and dongas, not that they should tire themselves out by digging. He would have them make such positions on their rifle ranges and then use them to fire their musketry courses from, so that they might learn to shoot from loop holes and behind sand-bags in such positions as might be most convenient to them, shooting company against company and section against section, and working together to help each other as in a football match and as they would have to do on service. This would be far more useful than learning ceremonial parades and marching about with drawn swords which should all be reduced to a minimum. In case of the Simla Corps, for example, he would never ask them to do more in the way of evolutions, than to be able to march reasonably well in fours. As regards all rules and regulations, again, he desired to see them so made as to suit the convenience of all who were eligible as volunteers, so as to make it possible for those to join who were now prevented by want of time. He further suggested formation of weekly rifle meetings on lines similar to the Simla Rifle and Revolver Association.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY, LD.

FRICTION BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

The Assam Tea Company, Ld., have contributed ten thousand pounds of tea to the Indian Market Expansion Commission. The friction between the Chief-Commissioner and the Assam tea planters is becoming more acute, and there is a movement on foot among the latter to resent Mr. Cotton's line of action. At the last meeting of the Tezpur branch of the Indian Tea Association the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Committee have considered the report on the Emigration in Assam and they view with indignation continued evidences of the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton's relentless hostility toward the planting community and great vested interests of the provinces of which he is the official head. It would be difficult to imagine a more biassed utterance from one in the high capacity of the Chief Commissioner than Mr. Cotton's survey of the relations between employer and employed. Incidents which may support Mr. Cotton's views have been picked out and painted in their darkest colours without respect to the circumstances under which they occurred, while not one word is said about the cases brought forward by planters where redress has been refused, which would have been granted in more civilised countries, where it was less necessary. Individuals are held up to execration with no regard to the fact that in many cases friction between planters and coolies originated through excessive official interference. No case appears to have been too small for this vindictive policy, and each one is anathematised in turn by the Chief Commissioner. But the Committee consider that in recording his views in the Hallangari case Mr. Cotton displayed considerable ignorance of the conditions of labour-management, and they venture to think that if the subordinate members of the Executive Civil Service adopted similar tactics for obtaining leave, no such pleas as that put forward in this case would save them from punishment. Again, in the Rajmai case, where the jury unanimously found that accused innocent, it does not inspire confidence to read the bald statement that the superintendent "struck one of the coolies some blows with a stick and the coolie fell down and died on the spot," and same applies to the attack on Mr. Mortimer, who was in peril of his life when the coolies advanced on him armed with a "kodalie," and who only exercised thereafter his right of self-defence and so seriously did the magistrate view this case that he sentenced the culprit to two years' imprisonment, and not to three months only, as erroneously stated by the Chief Commissioner. In another part of the report a Deputy Commissioner is sharply taken to task for candidly admitting that in his district with, very few exceptions, gardens are admirably managed and the labour force contented and healthy. The Committee regret that Mr. Cotton should think it necessary to administer a rebuke for such an honest statement of opinion or that he should stigmatise it as optimistic, also that he should use veiled insinuations against his executive officers that "their natural feelings towards their country" obscure their fairness when trying cases between employer and employed. The Committee think that Mr. Buckingham voiced the feeling of the whole European community in Assam when he stated recently that once the Council's deliberations on the new Labour Bill had closed he had hoped to see the hatchet buried. But it seems that Mr. Cotton is otherwise disposed and determined to use all the means in his power as Chief Commissioner gave him to render the working of the Act as irksome as possible with the object of coercing the planters into asking for its repeal and the Committee consider that the tone adopted by the Chief-Commissioner throughout this report is a blow aimed at the planting community and the extensive interests it represents and it was resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman of the Assam branch and to the Secretary of the Tea Association in Calcutta with an expression of the hope that they will move strongly in the matter.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH the weather did not interfere with the programme yesterday evening, only four events were got through at the Gymkhana Mounted Sports. There was a fair attendance of on-lookers. The results of the events are appended:—

TENT-PEGGING—

Mr. Powles	1
Mr. Carver	2
Lieut Jones	3

TENT-PEGGING—Competitors to negotiate a hurdle and take a peg.

Mr. Carver	1
Mr A Smith	2

PONY SCURRY—(Distance Handicap)—

Mr. Smith's Cloister ..... Owner	1
Mr. Robert's Warlock and Ravenscroft ...	2

HORSE SCURRY—(Distance Handicap)—

Major Lloyd Jones' Buseh, 15 yds, Owner.	1
Major Lloyd Jones' King Cole, 15 yds., Mr. Bald	2
Lieut Carvers Ardent Scr...Mr Ravenscroft	Dead heat
Lieut Powle's Juldi Jag, 25 yds, Owner	

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. J. W. Cuffe presiding. There were present Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee considered a representation to the Corporation from Mr. Khimji Hirji Kavani, regarding defects in the system of Municipal elections and their remedy.

It was resolved to forward the representation to the committee of the Corporation now sitting on the subject.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's report for the second quarter of the current year was next considered.

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that in order to acquire practical knowledge of the Sanitary or Insanitary condition of the different localities, the Health Officer should move about every morning like his predecessors, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. Acworth and others. The speaker was in the habit of going about every morning and did not see the Health Officer going on his rounds.

Dr. Ismail observed that he had often seen the Health Officers in the streets of Bombay.

Mr. Khote: I have seen him twice at Mahim.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim and Mr. James Macdonald said that the Health Officer was so much burdened with the writing of reports, &c., that he could not leave his desk.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra observed that the quarterly report showed that the Health Officer had been paying much attention to all the different branches of his department. The way in which he dealt with the various questions in the report showed that he was keenly alive to his duties. He did not agree with Dr. Dadachanji when he said that he was not moving about.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE COLOMBO POISONING CASE.

TRIAL IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE following further evidence has been given in the above case:—

A police constable said that the 1st prisoner came to the place where he (witness) was watching the body of Mr. Lovell, and asked "Are they going to cut up the body of that——"using a disgusting epithet.

Cross-examined.—He thought little of this matter at the time. Several other servants also asked witness whether the body would be cut up. The last witness had asked the same thing and said "Thunder will strike him" meaning the body of Mr. Lovell.

A police sergeant followed and said that the two accused, when he searched their boxes in October last in connection with a theft at "The Alcove" at the time, had revelled Mr. Lovell in foul language.

Dr. Attygalle said he performed the post mortem examination on the body, and described what he had done in detail. He found evidences of acute irritation; and after the analysis by Dr. Sinnethamby, witness had no doubt the death was due to arsenical poisoning.

Inspector Wijesekera repeated his former evidence and said, in cross-examination, that he had first arrested Joseph in this connection, because Joseph had some powders in his house and because Josph had served Mr. Lowell with tea and soda early on the morning of the 10th January.

Inspector Pieterse and Inspector Wigesekera recalled, added nothing material beyond the technical evidence.

Dr. Sinnethamby, Government Analyst, said: The symptoms generally occured soon after the administration of the arsenic—generally from half an hour to two hours, but the longest interval on record was ten hours. Arsenic taken on a full stomach followed by sleep, might take longer than two hours to show symptoms. The witness gave detailed evidence as to the solubility of arsenic in various liquids under varying temperatures. Witness believed that the tabloids which Mr. Hankey said he kept in a cupboard contained 1-100 grain each, and it would require 200 of those tabloids to kill an adult.

The accused's statements in the Court below were then put, and this closed the case for the prosecution.

James Appu, the first accused, denied everything, the bad language, the ill-will, the existence of grievances against Mr. Lovell and everything else.

They is, the 2nd accused was also examined and he too denied everything.

Mr. Vanlangenberg then addressed the jury for the defence and the case was then adjourned.

PUBLIC STATUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to keep the memory of illustrious personages fresh in the minds of the coming generation, there are several statues adorning our island, but to my great surprise I find that although many of the statues are erected in prominent places, there are yet some statues of men of still greater note lying hidden from the eyes of the public in a remote corner in the Town Hall, quite unnoticed, except by a very few people. I had recently occasion to visit the Town Hall and my attention was drawn to the statues erected in the Northern corner, amongst which the most noteworthy were those of the first Parsee Baronet and that of the late Jagernath Sunkersett, the latter of which had been so besmeared with dust, that it had entirely marred the beauty of the skilful production of the eminent sculptor. Sir. both the first Parsee Baronet and the late Jagernath Sunkersett are yet remembered with great reverance, they have both in their own ways set by their deeds noble examples to the coming generation, and it is to be regretted that the statues of such persons must be shelved in such a corner. May I, therefore, embrace this opportunity to draw the attention of the public, through the medium of your valuable columns, to take measures to have these statues removed from their present places and placed in more prominent localities, so that they may be always viewed with due admiration by the public. I feel sure if a respectful representation is made in the matter to a kind and considerate Governor like His Excellency Lord Northcote, he will provide more prominent sites for the statues in the Town Hall. Of course the question will arise who will defray the expenses of removing and re-erecting the statues, but I have no doubt if a call is made for this purpose upon the public purse, money will flow freely. I trust this letter will be the medium of running the public to their sense of duty towards their illustrious citizens and thus discharge a debt of gratitude towards those whose memory they so fondly cherish,—Yours, &c.,

M.

Bombay, September 4

CHEATING THE Y. M. C. A.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate the case in which the chief accountant of the Bombay Mint and Hon. Sec. of the Y. M. C. Association, Mr. A. E. B. Gordon charged J. W. H. Lucas, with cheating in respect of Rs. 85, came on for further hearing. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant who said the accused on the 19th July called at his house and sought admittance in the Y. M. C. A. home. The accused was asked to pay in advance which he said he was not then in a position to do, but that he was a sub-engineer in the P. W. D. Famine Relief Works and his pay was due on the 2nd August and that he would pay for his keep after the interval of six weeks. The accused was then given a form by the complainant and was asked to get some one to recommend him. The accused was afterwards admitted in the home and after the 3rd of August he was asked to settle his account which he said he could not do as till then he had not received his pay. On the 7th August the complainant received a letter from the accused which stated that he had left Bombay for Poona to receive his pay from the Executive Engineer's Office. This story turned out a myth. The complainant said the packages belonging to the accused bore the letter "V. C." & "R. E." after his name. The magistrate convicted the accused on his own plea and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 65, or in default to undergo further simple imprisonment of fifteen days.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th August:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Aug. 1901.	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Aug. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	410	23	430
" " out of " "	20	422	20	428
" transported	10	285	11	279
" attended to	...	28	3	41
" warped	1	17	..	29

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning. The trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same common jury.

ENTICING AWAY AN ALLEGED MINOR.

Janmahomed Haji Cassum, a Mehomedan, was charged with kidnapping Bachoobai, a Rajput girl, a minor under the age of sixteen, from the lawful guardianship of her aunt Bachoobai at Mahim on the 17th July last. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, defended the accused.

Bachoobai, in further cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said the accused at first used to smile at her, but instead of smiling back, she modestly looked down upon the ground. She had done the same thing when he had promised her wealth and ornaments. She said she did not want any more ornaments and the accused then said he would give her bungalows, and this thing and that. She did not know that he was going to give her a bungalow out of pure love or benevolence. She did not know that he promised the bungalow to get her to marry him. Girls of her community got married long before her age. She did not wish to get married yet, as she was studying English at the St. Joseph's Cavel Street School. At that school they taught her English, but she did not know anything about their teaching her truthfulness and morality. The accused had persuaded her to leave her aunt's house at Mahim. She went with him because she thought she was going to get the bungalow. She did not tell her aunt that she was going away. None of her family had ever before gone away and returned with bungalows or ornaments. When she was taken to the accused's house, she had no thought of running away, but the thoughts of the things she was to get had been too strong for her. The accused had seduced her. They travelled from Mahim to Grant Road by train. In the victoria by which they travelled from the station to the accused's house, he kept on promising her the bungalow and ornaments. When he asked her to remain at the house, she did not suspect what he was going to do to her.

Even when he kissed her she suspected nothing wrong. She thought he only intended to act as a father or brother would do. The accused had kept her locked up in his room thirty hours without food. He was a married man, but afterwards, when she wished to tell his wife what he had done, the latter would not listen to her. She would hear nothing against her husband. She denied that, while at Mahim, she had become very friendly with Janmahomed. She had not offered to become a convert to Mahomedism if he would keep her in his house. She had not made a grievance of the fact that the accused had given her brass bangles instead of valuable ornaments.

In answer to the jury, the witness said she had not before mentioned anything about having been criminally assulted, as she was frightened. She said her aunt had prohibited her from seeing the accused on a former occesion, but she went away with him because he had induced her to go. On a former occasion she had visited him, but when her aunt came to hear of the matter she had prohibited her doing so.

Mr. Justice Starling said if the accused had induced the girl to disobey her aunt it was just as much an offence as taking her away.

In answer to further questions from the jury, Bachubai said she had some Christian and Parsee girl friends. The latter used to visit at her house.

Dr. Sidney Smith, in the course of his evidence, stated the girl was between fourteen and fifteen years of age. He could positively say she was not sixteen. She might possibly be fifteen years and six months old. He considered it would have been almost impossible for her to have been assaulted in the manner she had described if she had struggled. He told the age of young people by their teeth in the same manner as he would judge a horse. Babubai had yet to get four more teeth.

Mr. Justice Starling: Her wisdom teeth?

Dr. Sidney Smith: Yes, she had young looking teeth.

Inspector Barker, in the course of his evidence, deposed to seeing the girl come out of the mosque. She was taken to the Pydhonee Police Station, but did not then make any complaint of having been criminally assaulted. She said the accused had made proposals to her.

A Municipal karkun produced a register of births, which shewed that Babubai was born on the 7th January 1887.

A Hindu astrologer, examined by Mr. Donald, said he had at the request of Ambabai, the grandmother of Babubai, prepared the latter's horoscope. Babubai was born on the 7th January 1887. Her age at present was about fourteen years and six months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said Babubai was once attacked with plague, but he predicted that she would not die. He could predict a good many other things. He told Ambabai that at the age of fourteen, Babubai would be enticed away by a Mahomedan. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davar: What did you exactly tell Ambabai.

Witness: I told her that, at the age of fourteen, Babubai would came under the influence of Saturn and would come into trouble. (A laugh.) I some times get high prices for preparing horoscopes. I was once paid Rs. 5,000 by Premchand Roychand for preparing his son Fakirchand's horoscope. That was about twenty years ago, when Fakirchand was nine years of age. Parsees don't pay high prices for their horoscopes. They get their horoscopes made for three of four rupees.

Mr. Davar: Don't get angry on the Parsees for that? (A laugh.)

The further enquiry was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

THE sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office in Marine Street, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last, said the directors regretted that the account closed with a few hundred rupees on the wrong side, but that was no reason why they should take a gloomy view of the situation. He was lately asked by a number of shareholders why the shares of the company had fallen so low in that year. The only answer he could give to them was, he did not know why, but under the circumstances the directors thought it due to shew that he should to-day point out a few facts from which the shareholders would be able to draw their own conclusions as to the value of their investment. Their assets on the 30th June, after deducting the amounts due by the company, came close upon Rs. 1,10,000. If those were realized, and a corresponding portion of the share capital paid off at par, there would then remain a balance of capital of less than Rs. 2,40,00, and against that they held property of an original cost of Rs. 4,80,000, which was all in perfect condition. As regards the future prospects of the company they were aware that competition was increasing, and they could hardly expect to see again the brilliant results of seven and eight years ago, when there was no other mill in Delhi. But he was justified in saying that they might again look forward to fair results, as the effects of the recent famines were gradually wearing off.

The following report was then adopted:

"The hope which your directors expressed in their last report that the season 1900-1901 would be a prosperous one has, they regret, not been realized, and for the first time for twelve years the profit and loss account shows a small debit balance. The year under report has been an abnormal one in so far as in consequence of a good, though belated, monsoon in 1900 prices for flour could not be maintained on a corresponding level with wheat prices. Consumers could not and would not understand the necessity of paying famine prices after the fair rains which had fallen, whilst, on the other hand, a complete exhaustion of wheat stocks—even of pit wheat—after two almost consecutive famines caused an absolute scarcity of the raw produce, and the generlay expected drop in wheat prices did, therefore, not take place until April. Since then your mill has worked as a profit, though not sufficiently so to fully balance the adverse result of the preceding nine months. The sum of Rs. 830-12-5 figuring to the debit of profit and loss account your directors propose to carry forward to the new year. The buildings, machinery, stocks and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 5,25,000.

Messrs. E. Schoen and G. W. Moir, who retired from the board by rotation were elected and Mr. C. B. Nixon was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 200. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman

AT the Annual Meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras on Saturday afternoon, the principal matter discussed, apart from the formal business of the meeting, was Dr. Bourne's proposal to provide for a Bachelor of Science degree. Dr. Bourne explained how such a proposal had received the sanction of the Senate fifteen years ago, though nothing practical had been done, and he pleaded that the Senate should thereupon go into Committee and discuss his detailed scheme. The bulk of the Fellows, however, seem to have felt diffident of their ability to discuss such a problem straight off, and the usual procedure was followed of referring the matter to a small Special Committee. Judging from the University Report, committees of this nature sometimes find a difficulty in reporting, and even in meeting; but there is reason to hope that in this case the Committee will be really business-like.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

CORONATION MUSIC.

AN ORGANIST'S PERQUISITES.

NEW AND FORTHCOMING PLAYS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

AT former coronations there were unpleasant bickerings where harmony is most expected. But although these will be doubtless avoided in June next by proper arrangements being made in advance it seems curious that the question may soon have to be decided not only who is to compose the special anthem, but whether at the Coronation Sir Frederick Bridge will be entitled to claim the Westminster Abbey organ as his perquisite, to be redeemed by heavy payment by the Lord Steward; and, in fact, whether Sir Frederick will have any right to preside at the organ at the ceremony at all. The controversy has been going on since the days of Purcell. That sagacious musician sold to the public seats in the organ loft on the Coronation of William and Mary, and was promptly brought to book by the Chapter, who ordered that his salary should cease until he had paid back the money to the treasurer, which he accordingly did. Sir John Hawkins declares that Dean Sprat contemptuously referred to the great musician as "Mr. Purcell the organ-blower;" although Dr. Cummings has shown, on the authority of Benjamin Cooke, that the expression was an error of the copyist. But from the time of the Coronation of George III. the "Composer to the Chapel Royal" has at this function superseded the regular Abbey organist, even down to the late reign, when, despite the protest of the then Lord Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, who, it was said, spoke by direct command of Queen Victoria, Turle was ousted, and Sir George Smart, a much inferior organist and composer, was jobbed into the place for the day.

This was effected in consequence of the fiction of State under which the Choir, though not the rest of the Abbey, is on Coronation Day considered a Chapel Royal, over which the Chapter have no control. The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapels Royal, alone has the power to appoint the "composer" and organist. When the Queen was crowned, in 1838, W. Knyvett, the singer, was titular "composer," and a few weeks before the ceremony Sir George Smart was also appointed to the same berth. It will be interesting to give the programme of the music, which besides Pelham Humphrey's chant and "God save the Queen," ran as follows: Anthem, "I was glad" Atwood. Sanctus and "Lord have mercy," Smart. Anthem, "Zadok, the Priest," Handel. Anthem, "The Queen shall rejoice," Handel. "Tee Deum," Boyce. Anthem, "This is the day," Knyvett. Chorus, "Hallelujah," Handel. Occasional Overture, Handle. The office of "Composer to Her Majesty's Chapel" was founded in 1699 by Queen Mary, Dean Tillottson appointing Dr. Blow, organist of Westminster Abbey, as first incumbent of the berth. The salary was £40 a year, and the "composer" was expected to produce a new anthem on the first Sunday of his month in waiting. Among those who have held the

...ns and piquancy. "The Talk of the Town" was preceded by a one-act comedietta, "Newspaper Nuptials," which gave Miss Amy Gourlay the opportunity for a pleasing impersonation of a young girl, she herself—in the comedietta—being at the time a married woman. But it does not otherwise call for comment.

The next theatrical production of any importance will be Mr. Augustus Moore's "The Giddy Goat," with which Mr. Yorke Stephens starts his season of management at Terry's Theatre next Thursday week. Mr. Augustus Moore is comparatively unknown as a dramatist, but for a good many years past he has been an active journalist. He is a brother of Mr. George Moore. "The Giddy Goat," by which is meant, we presume, not a four-footed animal, but a gay and irresponsible young man, is acknowledged to be from a play of M. Leon Gandillot's "Ferdinand le Noceur," which was brought out at the Theatre Dejazet in 1890, Mr. Malcolm Watson, some years ago made an adaptation of this piece, and the version was acquired by Mr. Charles Lauri; but, as far as we are aware, it has not yet been represented. Some adapters take immense pains to transfer the scene of their adaptations to England, with the almost invariable result that there is something irritatingly unreal about them. Mr. Moore adopts the more sensible course of introducing us to French people, such as are to be found in the original.

The hot weather is still with us, and things theatrical are practically at a standstill. It is true that the Strand Theatre reopened on Saturday evening—but against this addition to the places of amusement now open in the West End must be set the closing of two other houses—the Shaftesbury, where the season of Japanese plays has come to an end, and the Court, where the "Sorrows of Satan" has been withdrawn after a very brief run. The Japanese players, who have had at least a succes de curiosite, are going on tour throughout England, the Continent, and America. It is their intention to return to London next year, when Madame Yacco will play Portia in the "Merchant of Venice," in English. The interest shown in Madame Yacco's performance recently was largely due to their quaintly exotic character. Whether it is wise of her to challenge comparison with our actresses in their own field may be doubted, but the experiment will be watched with curiosity.

No longer hidden amid squalid streets, Drury Lane Theatre will, under the great County Council and allied improvements, stand forth conspicuous and accessible. Now a hive of scaffolding and ladders, the auditorium is being transformed at a cost of some £12,000 the structural changes—estimated to increase the holding capacity by a value in seats of £100—including circles brought forward, and stalls rearranged with four gangways in an area widened by the suppression of side boxes. £2,000 is being spent on the stage, in improvements above, below, and behind. The two hydraulic and two electric lifts are being supplemented by a fifth, so that the several sections of the great stage can henceforth be separately raised, lowered, or tilted. In connection with operations for increasing the space between the fly rails from 42 1-2 to 52 feet, astonished carpenters have lowered monster pitch-pine beams, which prove none the worse for ninety years' wear. Alterations to the gridiron will enable all the fly arrangements to be worked from an electric switch, instead of, as hitherto, by hand labour. Hempen ropes are giving place to those of steel wire.

It being Mr. Arthur Collin's bold ambition to keep Drury Lane Theatre open all the year round, he is introducing elaborate ventilating mechanism, associated with fans, for the purpose, not only of correcting draughts, but of making the building warm in winter and as cool as the Twopenny Tube in summer. In the interests of the new system of electric-lighting, which is incidentally designed to yield beautiful scenic effects, the theatre's chief engineer is bound for America, to inform himself of the latest appropriate discoveries. The first Drury Lane pantomime to go to New York—the beautiful "Sleeping Beauty" that so delighted little Londoners last winter—will leave these shores on September 19th. This shipment takes the form of 500 tons of properties, and 75 of the performers, the remainder being provided, under the Transatlantic partnership, on the other side. The collection and packing of the great quantity of scenery and appointments is introducing much animation into the vast stretch of cellars beneath Old Drury—a picturesque subterranean region that is patrolled by firemen and policed by a strong force of cats, many of them blind, whose important function it is to keep rats and mice at bay.

Another theatre, where considerable alterations are going on, is the Lyceum, the facade of which has recently appeared in all the glory of new paint. The internal alterations are being made with a view to some novel effects which Mr. Gillette intends to introduce into the forthcoming performances of the adaptation of Sherlock Holmes. Electricity will, it is said, be used on a more extensive scale in this play than ever before on the London stage, and something quite startling is promised. The date of the production is the 9th of next month.

Rehearsals of "A Man of his Word" at the Imperial Theatre are progressing steadily; and, as a fact, the piece could be produced at once, although Mr. Waring adheres to his intention to re-open that house on the 21st instant. Some of the incidents are concerned with military camp life on the North-West Frontier of India, and the scenery is to be of an elaborate and realistic kind. A battle is in progress during the action of one of the acts, but this will take place "off," as the phrase goes. The cast is a strong one. The action takes place in recent times—or, to speak by the card, in 1900.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's connection with Mr. W. S. Gilbert in the production of the long series of Savoy operas had, of course, a great effect on his life. Mr. Wells, in his recently issued biography, quotes from Mr. Gilbert a very amusing story of the first meeting of the two: My first meeting with Sullivan was rather amusing. I had written a piece with Fred Clay, called "Ages Ago," and was rehearsing it at the Old Gallery of Illustration. At the same time I was busy on my "Palace of Truth," in which there is a character, one Zoram, who is a musical impostor. Now, I am as unmusical as any man in England. I am quite incapable of whistling an air to tune, although I have a singularly good ear for rhythm. I was bound to make Zoram express his musical ideas in technical language, so I took up my "Encyclopædia Britannica," and turning to the word Harmony, selected a suitable sentence and turned it into sounding blank verse. Curious to know whether this would pass muster with a musician, I said to Sullivan (who happened to be present at rehearsal, and to whom I had just been introduced): "I am very pleased to meet you, Mr. Sullivan, because you will be able to settle a question which has just arisen between Mr. Clay and myself. My contention is that when a musician, who is master of many instruments, has a musical theme to express, he can express it as perfectly upon the simple tetrachord of Mercury (in which there are, as we all know, no diatonical intervals whatever) as upon the more elaborate disdiapason (with the familiar four tetrachords and the redundant note) which, I need not remind you, embraces in its simple consonance all the single, double, and inverted chords." He reflected for a moment, and asked me to oblige him by repeating the question. I did so, and he replied that it was a very nice point, and he would like to think it over before giving a definite reply. That took place many years ago, and I believe he is still engaged in hammering it out.

We learn with regard to the unclaimed balances of the Amir's subsidy in the Indian treasury, that the Amir has never drawn the money regularly, as it appears to suit him better to have a balance which he can use for payments due in India or England. As a matter of fact, he has actually drawn some 14 lakhs since 1st April, and the balance at his credit is not unusually large.

One of the house-surgeons at a hospital in a small French town has been arrested on a singular charge of inciting to murder. The surgeon was in love with the niece of a rich tradesman, who refused to give his consent to the surgeon's proposal of marriage with the girl, who was to inherit two-thirds of his property. The surgeon explained the situation to one of the patients of the hospital, a well-known bad character, and offered him a sum of money to assassinate the uncle. As soon, however, as the patient was able to leave the hospital he went to the police and announced the surgeon, who was arrested, and is said to have had a full confession.—

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE BOMBAY RYOT.

IMMEDIATE ACTION RECOMMENDED.

The Famine Commission devoted much attention to an analysis of the question of indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency. The Commissioners state:—

Our instructions permit us to record "any recommendations or opinions which it is thought may be of use . . in anticipation . . . of future famines." Nothing can be more useful in anticipation of famine than improvements in the material condition of the cultivators, whereby they may be enabled to withstand the pressure of hard times; and nothing more impedes such improvements than an agrarian system, under which the cultivators fail to reap the full fruits of their industry and are kept in a state of indebtedness. We fear that the system at present prevailing in Bombay has these.

UNHAPPY EFFECTS,

and we therefore consider it desirable to draw attention to the question here.

The indebtedness of the Bombay ryot has for many years engaged the earnest attention of the Supreme and Provincial Governments. We agree with the analysis of the causes of such indebtedness made by the Deccan Ryots Commission; but we desire to call special attention to the agrarian system introduced by the Survey Settlement as an accentuating cause of indebtedness, and more especially to the unrestricted right of the cultivators to transfer their holdings, which the Survey Settlement recognized. A brief exposition of the leading features of this agrarian system is necessary to explain our meaning.

The salient features of the system are (a) the creation of a territorial unit of land revenue assessment, which is called "the field" (b) the assessment of land revenue on each "field" independently, each thus becoming a separate holding; (c) the recognition of the recorded occupant of "the field" as possessing complete proprietary rights over it, subject only to the payment of the revenue or tax assessed on it; and (d) the punctual recovery of the land tax from the recorded occupant in bad years as in good.

THE SYSTEM WAS DEVISED FOR SMALL CULTIVATORS

there was no intention to create large holdings. "There would seem," wrote Captain Wingate, one of the authors of the system, "to be few grounds for anticipating the establishment of wealthy agriculturists cultivating large farms under any circumstances in India. Our measures have to be framed; for the class of small farmers who now prevail universally." Accordingly the "field" was designed to contain "the extent of land capable of being cultivated by a pair of bullocks." This was the theory: but the facts of existing holdings and their boundaries were accepted, and fitted, as best might be, into the new scheme.

The recorded occupier of each "field" under the Survey Settlement became the recognized owner subject to the payment of a moderate land tax. His rights as owner were, says Captain Wingate, 'absolutely free from all conditions except the simple one of discharging the Government tax." But this condition was to be rigidly enforced. In the discussions which preceded the adoption of the principles of the "Joint Report," which is the basis of the Bombay Revenue system, the advantages of elasticity in the collection of the land tax did not escape notice. Rule, nevertheless, a leading principle of the Revenue system, as finally established, was that, in view of the moderation of the assessment, sufficient elasticity was given by making the assessment of each "field" separate and by giving the registered occupant complete power of transfer or relinquishment over his field. A strong tenure of this sort held at a low assessment was a very valuable property; and it is easy to see now that it would have been wise to have kept a vigilant watch over the use which an ignorant and unthrifty peasantry was making of it. But the authors of the system held that the best way "to excite the cultivator to independence and to create agricultural capital was to exempt him as much as possible from the pupilage to, and surveillance of, Government officers." There was, it was said, "an obvious advantage to get land out of the hands of the cultivators unable to pay their way and to transfer it to cultivators with more capital. As the customs and native revenue systems of India are adverse to land transfers, it is therefore all the more necessary to adopt measures for giving them effect. Accordingly it was decided that there should be

NO INTERFERENCE BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WITH THE PEOPLE,

and that no enquiries should be made regarding the financial condition of the cultivators.

Thus things were left to take their own course; and the result was—as invariably happens when an ignorant and improvident peasantry can dispose without restriction of valuable rights in land—that the cultivators sank deeper into debt, and that their property began to pass out of their hands. It must be admitted that the conditions on which, under the Revenue system, the cultivators held their lands helped to bring this result about. The rigidity of the revenue system forced them into debt, while the valuable property which they held made it easy to borrow.

This is the state of things to-day, and while it remains unaltered

INDEBTEDNESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUST CONTINUE AND INCREASE.

We desire to guard ourselves against the supposition that we impute want of care or solicitude for the people's interests to the authors of the Bombay revenue system. The authors of that system were men of ability, humanity, and zeal for the public good: and nothing is further from our thoughts than to impugn the excellence of their intentions. What we wish to point out is that

THEIR INTENTIONS HAVE NOT BEEN FULFILLED.

They expected the accumulation of agricultural capital; but their plans did not promote thrift, nor did they conduce to the independence of the ryot. They looked for the capitalist cultivator; and we find the sowcar's serf.

On the extent of the indebtedness of the Bombay cultivators no precise official information, we believe, exists, but there are materials for a probable estimate. We know that the Deccan Ryots Commission of 1876 found that "about one-third of the occupants of Government land are embarrassed with debt; that their debts average about eighteen times their assessment; and that nearly two-thirds of the debt is secured by mortgage of the land." We also know that the money-lenders, in the villages visited by the Commission, paid about one-eighth of the whole land revenue—their property having been acquired within the preceding twenty, and for the most part the preceding ten years—while it was notorious that the private transfers of land were, in most cases, not recorded. The Commission of 1891 found that, within the preceding eight years, land paying ten per cent. of the revenue, in the districts which they visited, had been sold, two-fifths going to money-lenders; while lands paying 17 1-2 per cent. of the revenue had been mortgaged, four-sevenths going to the sowcars. In his evidence before us the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government said that 28 per cent. of the land in Broach had passed into the possession of the money-lending classes, and from a report of the Collector of Ahmedabad it appears that in his district expropriation of the old owners has also made considerable way. Taking all these statements into account, and comparing them with the evidence we have recorded we think it probable that at least

ONE-FOURTH OF THE CULTIVATORS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HAVE LOST POSSESSION

of their lands; that less than a fifth are free from debt; and that the remainder are indebted to a greater or less extent.

It is unnecessary to retrace here the efforts which since 1875 have been made to remedy this lamentable state of things. Commissions have sat and reported; Acts of the Legislature have been passed and amended; executive action of various sorts has been taken. But, of all, the result has been disappointment. Comparing the statistics of sales and mortgages in the four districts to which the Relief Acts have applied with the corresponding figures in non-Act districts, and weighing the evidence of the witnesses on the point, we form the conclution that these Acts have one little substantial good. Indeed, there is positively room for holding—and statistics show—that transfers of property, both by sale and mortgage, have become more frequent in districts to which the Relief Acts apply. We therefore think that the time for palliative measures has passed, and that the hour has come for recognizing facts as they exist, and for applying those measures which the facts demand, no matter how unwelcome may be the disillusionment that they may bring.

The cultivators, whose names are recorded, may, for the purpose in hand, be divided into three class: (1) those who have completely lost their lands; (2) those who have only mortgaged their rights; and (3) those who are free from debt. We are only concerned with the first and second classes. It is

A CURIOUS, BUT COMMON PRACTICE

in Bombay for the money-lender owner to maintain the name of a cultivator of the first class on the village proprietary register and to keep his own name off it. The motive for such action is suggested in paragraphs 70 and 77 of the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission, which also incidentally explain way such a large portion of the land revenue in the Bombay Presidency is paid by money-lenders. Instances of the redemption of mortgage are almost unknown; a mortgage is equivalent to a transfer of the ryot's title, his interest in the mortgage land, where, as is usual, he remains upon it as cultivating for the mortgage being that of a tenant at a rack rent. . . . The ryot's land is often more valuable as security to the sowcar than it is as an ordinary investment to a purchaser; for, through the great reluctance of the ryot to sever all connection with his land, the sowcar is able to exact more than the ordinary rent and, besides, the land is not the only security which the sowcar holds; the law gives him command not only over the debtor's movable property, but over his labour and the labour of his family.

Now, we urge that the maintenance of the old owner's name on the register has inconvenient results in many directions. The first of these is that the register is not a record of actual facts as it should be; and from this it follows that the demand for the land revenue is made upon a person who is not actually responsible for the payment of it; that an opportunity is thus given for the exercise by untrustworthy subordinate officials of powers which are susceptible of great abuse; that the capitalist owner is exempted from directly bearing those responsibilities which the possession of property should impose; and that the Government is prevented from protecting the actual cultivator, i.e., the expropriated owner, by a Tenancy Law. Moreover, there is reason for believing that the refusal to recognize actual facts in this connection has positively contributed to the people's indebtedness. It is in evidence that

THE MARWARI OR ALIEN CLASS OF MONEY-LENDER,

the most exacting of all, does not care to stand forth as owner and cultivate the land. Had money-lenders of this class been compelled to record their names, had the duties of proprietorship been enforced against them, and had their sub-tenants been protected against excessive rack-renting, these money-lenders would probably have concluded that land was a less desirable investment than it has been and is.

TWO WAYS OF DEALING

with this first class of cases suggest themselves for we put aside as Utopian the re-purchase of the old holdings by the State. One is to reinstate the old owners by coming to a composition with the "de facto" owners and by arranging for the payment of the latter's claims by instalments. This method would, we gather, be acceptable to Bombay opinion, and, if a practicable means of enforcing it can be devised, it would no doubt be in every way desirable. But we fear that at best, it holds out but a slender hope of success. There are no possible means by which the "de facto" owners can be compelled to part with their property; while even a liquidation based on consent could hardly be effected within any measurable period of time.

Failing such a scheme, one practicable method of dealing with this class of cases seems to us to be to recognize the facts, to record the money-lenders for what they are, viz., the owners of the land which has passed away from the tenants, and to protect the latter from rack-renting by a suitable Tenancy Act. There is universal agreement that the expropriated owner has, as a rule, sunk to the condition of a mere serf, tilling the land and making over the produce to the owner. In good years, he has nothing to hope for except a bare subsistence: in bad years, like last year, he falls back on public charity.

In regard to the cultivators of the second class who are as yet the owners of their holdings, and in respect of whom the money-lender is still merely a mortgagee the situation is different. The problem is how to preserve to the ryots their rights in their holdings, which are fast slipping from their grasp. Here the remedial measures called for are of a legislative as well as of an executive character. The executive measures are the introduction of elasticity in the collection of the Government demand, and its corollary, the improvement in the system of land records. The legislative measures are concerned, first, with enabling the tenantry to compound for their existing debts, and, next, with limiting their power of incurring fresh debts or, in other words, imposing limitations on the transfer of their property in the future. We will deal with the legislative remedies first, and then express our views upon the administrative question. We propose

THE FOLLOWING LEGISLATIVE MEASURES,

and we note that the probability of lasting success will be greatly strengthened if mutual credit associations take root and flourish in the country. In the first place, powers should be given by statute for the following or some similar procedure:—

(1) The account between debtor and creditor should be investigated and a fair sum should be fixed to be paid by the former to the latter in liquidation of the debt.

(2) The average produce of the holding should be ascertained, and its money value should be expressed in cash.

(3) The surplus produce, after providing for the subsistence of the cultivator and his family and the necessities of cultivation, should be appropriated to the payment of debt, provided that such appropriation shall not be continued after the lapse of a term of years.

(4) In substitution for (1), (2), and (3) the holding should be made over, at the land tax assessed, to the creditor in usufructuary mortgage for a term of years.

In either case the holding should be declared free of debt at the end of the term. We have ascertained that a procedure similar to this is followed in Rajputana.

In the second place, we think that legislation with the object of

RESTRICTING THE TRANSFERABILITY OF LAND

should be undertaken in Bombay, and we might refer to the legislation lately carried through in the Punjab, as indicating how this object can be effected. Otherwise we fear that as the Commissioner of the Central Division said in 1884, "the number of non-cultivating occupants will continue to largely increase, and our moderate survey rates, which are intended to benefit the cultivators, will only benefit land speculators, who will, as occupants, pay the low rates to Government and grind down their subtenants under a hideous system of rack-renting."

Coming next to the executive measures, we need not again refer to the question of elasticity in the collection of the land revenue, but a few words are necessary as to

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LAND RECORDS SYSTEM

which are essential to the proper introduction of it. These improvements consist chiefly in the better organization of the land records staff; in the mapping and registration of every plot contained in the "field"; in the maintenance of a correct map by the village accountant; and in the due registration in the village records of all particulars regarding ownership, encumbrances and cultivating rights.

We were unfavourably impressed by the insufficient control which, under the Bombay system, is exercised over the village accountant, and with the waste of strength involved in employing one set of officials in dealing with the land revenue and a different set in dealing with agricultural statistics. The experience of other provinces shows that both functions are best and most economically discharged by one properly graded staff of village accountants, circle superintendents (or "kanungos") and district superintendents (supervisor "kanungos"), working under the Collector. It is only by consolidating the two staffs in this way that the necessary control can be established over the village accountant. Above all, there should be a real record of all proprietary rights in land, and to this end registration of title in the village register should be enforced. At present there is no precise information as to the actual ownership of the land and the entries in the village papers are often at variance with the facts. The result is that, when the revenue falls due, and the actual cultivator, who is not the owner protests that he is not responsible, the local officials are reduced to a shrewd guess as to who the responsible party may be. This throws an enormous power into the hands of the village accountant, a subordinate official, who, in every province, requires to be kept under strict control. We advise that no time be lost in giving effect to the reforms which we have suggested above.

* Mr. Nicholson is unable to join in the suggestion made in this paragraph, as he is unwilling definitively to pronounce on the advisability of restricting transfers of land.

BOMBAY FAMINE POLICY.

THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission make recommendations concerning famine policy:—So far as the subordinate grades of the Intelligence Department are concerned we have no recommendations to make. We consider it of urgent importance in Bombay that the village accountant should be placed under the supervision of the Circle Inspector, who in his turn, should be brought more immediately under the control of the district authorities, and we would add that all statistical information regarding the district should go through the Collector's office and be compiled and collated there under the Collector's supervision. For example, the mortality statistics in Bombay are now sent direct from the Mamlatdar to the sanitary authorities without passing through the Collector's hands. The mortality statistics are the gauge of distress as well as of disease and the present Bombay system thus keeps the gauge out of the hands of the Collector. We also take this opportunity of insisting on the advantages already recognized in the rules of most provinces of co-ordinating the information received and of constantly revising it to meet the requirements of practical administration. In order that this important work may be duly done we consider that it is necessary to strengthen district establishments both in actual numbers and by the introduction of Inspectors (kanungos), who have received an agricultural training.

THE MORTALITY IN GUZERAT.

Dealing with the mortality in Guzerat—the highest reached during the famine—they remark:—But making all allowances, it is not possible to dissociate the mortality from the famine or to regard it as inevitable. We have no doubt that the mortality in the period up to May would have been less had more works been opened near the people's homes in the Kaira and the Panch Mahals districts, and had the provisions of the Famine Code in regard to the distribution of gratuitous relief in the villages been acted upon with due liberality. We are also of opinion that much of the cholera mortality would have been avoided had the provision in reserve of a scheme of village works enabled the authorities to split up the large works and return people to their homes, and had the organization on the works been more efficient. It is impossible to exaggerate the devotion and self-sacrifice of the local officers in Guzerat during the cholera panic, but the efforts of the individual at such a time are unavailing; success can only be achieved by forethought and pre-arrangement. From June onwards relief was distributed most liberally, but it was then too late; the mischief had been done.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS.

Under this head the Commission deal at some length with the policy pursued in Bombay. They say:—The policy of the Bombay Government in regard to the collection of the land revenue is stricter than that of any other Government in India. The smallness of the suspensions and remissions granted in 1897 was, according to the Commission of 1894, "the most questionable feature of the scheme of relief adopted." "It would appear," the Commission said, "that the Bombay Government has given up its old principle of treating all the revenue payers of a village alike in the matter of suspensions and remissions; but owing to the imperfections of the records it is not easy now to say who is the true revenue payer, and who is or is not in a position to pay. It is also evident that the Government felt it necessary to be rather harder in the matter than it would have otherwise been in consequence of an agitation originating in Poona." In the recent famine a far greater measure of liberality was accorded; but the action taken gave rise to much criticism and disputation. Of the demand for the year 1899-1900 a sum amounting to 78 1-2 lakhs, or a little more than 31 per cent. of the whole, is shown as suspended. Of this balance 74 lakhs were due in the following districts of the Northern and Central Divisions:—

District.	Land Revenue demand in 1899-1900. (Omitting 0's)	Amount of land revenue suspended. (Omitting 0's)	Percentage of demand suspended.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad	1,513	973	63
Kaira	2,109	1,244	58·5
Panch Mahals	327	199	61
Broach	2,218	1,499	67·5
Central Division.			
Khandesh	4,239	1,198	28·2
Nasik	1,639	240	14·5
Ahmednagar	1,641	714	43·5
Poona	1,351	63	46
Sholapur	1,145	224	19·5
Satara	1,948	454	25
Total	18,162	7,391	41

The term "not collected" would, perhaps, be more correct, because there was no general declaration of suspension, and the amount suspended was in effect the balance outstanding at the end of the year. The action of the Bombay Government was

DIRECTLY IN CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES WHICH WE CONSIDER TO BE VITAL IN TIMES OF FAMINE.

Beyond a general knowledge that those who had not the means would not be expected to pay, the people did not know their position. The decision as to who had the means to pay was determined by enquiry into the circumstances of individuals; and this enquiry was based, of necessity, on the reports of subordinate village officials. The orders of the Local Government were peremptory and clear that "nobody should be forced to borrow in order to pay the assessment," and the subsidiary instructions as to the classification of the revenue payers were theoretically well adapted to attain this object. But in practice the classification could not be satisfactorily carried out, and local officers appear to have felt themselves restrained by the limit which, in October 1899, the Government assigned to the estimates of suspension.

BOMBAY SYSTEM CONDEMNED,

This was particularly the case in Guzerat, where the original estimates of probable suspensions submitted by the local officers, amounting to 35 lakhs of rupees, were cut down by the Government to 16 1-4 lakhs, on the ground of experience in 1896-97. "In that famine," said the Government, "the most liberally treated district was Bijapur, the suspensions in which amounted to nearly twenty per cent. of the demand. The Governor in Council is not inclined to allow a larger proportion of the revenue to be suspended in any district of Guzerat. This estimate of the Government was never explicitly withdrawn; but on the 16th January it was repeated with an important qualification: Government with some confidence expect that Guzerat will pay as large a share of the revenue this year as the Deccan did in 1896-97, if the orders are applied in a reasonable manner, and see no reason at present for modifying the estimates of suspensions which they have reported to the Government of India, but the important point to which the local authorities should give their careful attention is to apply the orders properly, and to be ready with show which estimates are the more accurate." We have no desire to enter into controversies between any Governments and it officers; but as the circumstances of the present case have been publicly discussed, we feel bound to record our opinion that much mis-understanding and much harassment and loss to the people would have been avoided, had the Local Government fixed definitely at an earlier date what the limit of suspension was actually to be and had fixed that limit on a liberal consideration of the existing pressure. At the same time we must observe that the qualification attached to the Resolution of the 16th January when read with the general instructions of Government, gave local officers a large discretion in the matter.

Recent orders of the Bombay Government recognize the necessity for promptitude and liberality in this form of relief, but that Government adheres to the view that inquiry into the circumstances of individuals is necessary. We have no doubt that in practice both of these objects cannot be attained; that one of them must be sacrificed to the other. While, then, we consider that the results of the year's collection of land revenue are consistent with great moderation, and while we recognize that there has undoubtedly been combination against the Government and default among those able to pay, we are strongly of opinion that the procedure followed has, to a large extent, neutralized the effects of that moderation, and we see in the dissatisfaction which has been excited, notwithstanding the large sum suspended, the strongest confirmation of the principles of early determination and speedy announcement of the amount to be suspended, which we shall advocate hereafter.

It should be added that the revenue collection of the current year is being conducted with apparent moderation, and that remissions are apparently being granted on a liberal scale. But we are inclined to think that the liberality of the Government in this matter also will be largely discounted by the abuses which are inseparable, during times of widespread crop failure from a system of enquiry into the circumstances of individuals.

ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The figures supplied by the Bombay Land Records Department indicate that the incidence of the land revenue in the Deccan is about Re. 1-3-0 per acre, and that it absorbs about 7 per cent. of the gross produce. The Bombay district officials whom we have examined, are generally of opinion that revenue is moderate, herein agreeing with the Deccan Commission of 1891. (a) On the whole, however, they place its incidence on the gross produce higher than the Land Record Department does.

We ourselves are disposed to think that the assessment in these Deccan districts is a full assessment for tracts where "the soil is sterile, the climate precarious, a good crop being in some parts obtained only once in three years, and the peasantry, though sturdy and ordinarily law abiding, are described as utterly uneducated and with a narrow range of intelligence." (b) But whether the assessment be moderate or full, we have no doubt that it cannot be collected in short years without forcing the ryots into debt.

Except in the Panch Mahals where the land revenue is shown as about five per cent. of the produce, this figure being due to the backward character of the people and their primitive methods of cultivation.

THE ASSESSMENT IN GUZERAT,

is a full one, taking twenty per cent. of the produce. Notwithstanding this the Deputy Director of Agriculture considers that the profits on cultivation in Guzerat are greater than in the Deccan and we have no doubt that this is so. An assessment of twenty per cent. of the gross produce in a fertile ryotwari region like Guzerat is not greater than the rent which landlords in many districts of Northern India levy from their tenants for lands of even less productiveness. But when landlords in Northern India take such high rents, they are obliged to allow suspensions in bad years.

We have now stated for each province visited what is, according to the statistics and evidence placed before us, the pressure of the land revenue on the soil. We are aware that in such a complex matter

AVERAGES ARE EXPOSED TO ERROR;

and that the liability to error grows with an increase in the number of diversity of the rates and scales on which the averages are struck. But we have been as careful as we could be in the circumstances, and we feel confidence in the general correctness of our conclusion. Our general conclusion is that, except in Bombay where it is full, (c) the incidence of land revenue is low to moderate in ordinary years; (d) it should in no way per se be the cause of indebtedness. But it has been proved by experience in all provinces that the cultivators (i.e., in ryotwari tracts the ryots, and in zamindari tracts the tenants) fail to lay by from the surplus of good years a sufficiency to meet their obligations when bad years come. In every country the small farmer, whose capital is sunk in his land and his stock, is usually short of ready money when the crops are deficient. This want of ready money is perilously aggravated in India by the total absence of even rudimentary provision to encourage thrift or to secure safe borrowing. Consequently there is in adverse years peculiar need in India for elasticity in the demands made on the cultivator, whether these be revenue or rent. Unless therefore, provision for suspension and remission of revenue and rent (and in the case of rent for a proportionate relief to the receiver of the rent) be an integral part of the revenue system in any province, the cultivator will be forced to borrow on conditions incompatible with his solvency and independence. The importance of suspensions and remissions of revenue and rent is consequently very great. Even these, however, do not strike at the root of the matter the true remedy and preventive of indebtedness will be found in the promotion of education; in the development of proper and popular institutions for organized credit; and thrift at the very doors of the cultivator; in the removal of the causes inherent in the agrarian system of the country, which force the cultivator into debt: and in the advancement of agricultural efficiency in all its branches.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS

of land revenue as a palliative in times of famine was recognized by the Commissions of 1880 and 1898. In the views expressed by both Commissions on the point we fully concur; but we also desire to go further and to emphasize the value of suspensions and remissions of revenue as a preventive measure of constant application in adverse years. Considerable advance in this direction has, during the last twenty years, been made in every province except Bombay; in Bombay a large proportion of the officers whom we examined are now in favour of a change of policy. But, while there is much agreement as to the general policy which should be pursued in this connection, practice varies greatly in the different provinces.

(a) Mr Nicholson considers that this statement applies only to parts of the Bombay Presidency.

(b) Comparisons between the existing assessment of land revenue and assessments attributed to former native Governments have been made, to the disparagement of the former, in the Indian press. These comparisons are of antiquarian rather than of practical interest: but they are in any case unjust. The fact is that the ruling power in India has always been entitled to a share of the produce of the soil as land revenue. It is not known whether a precise theoretic share existed in early Hindu times, though one-sixth is mentioned; but we have in the "Ain-i-Akbari" an authoritative contemporary record of what the share and the method of assessing it were in the most highly organized and efficient native Administration that India has had. Briefly stated, the land was classified according to its productiveness; the average outturn over a cycle of years of the various crops sown in each class of land was determined (twenty kinds of crops for the spring and thirty-two for the autumn harvest are enumerated); a general average outturn for each kind of crop was struck, "one-third part of which is exacted as the royal dues." This one-third part was then commuted into money on the basis of prices recorded for each crop and for each year of a nineteen year cycle. We know that this third part of the produce was constantly exceeded under the pressure of state necessity, or by farmers who contracted for the payment of the land revenue; but apart from such excesses, it is manifest that in the Mogul regime the land revenue assessments were far more severe than any now enforced by the British Government.

(c) The Deccan Commission of 1891 reported that, "though the localities they visited included some of the poorest tracts of the four districts no complaint of assessments being too heavy were made to them, and all the evidence pointed to the conclusion that the revenue is, on the whole, moderate."

(d) Secretary of State's Despatch on the Report of the Deccan Ryots Commission.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Dorabjee Merwanjee Daboo, commercial agent, residing at 537, Mori Road Mahim, Bombay, for an automatic electrical semaphore and self-acting electrical signalling and siding working system; Earnest Oscar Mawson, C. E. executive engineer, P. W. D., agency engineer, Rajkote, Kathiwar, for improvements in automatic weirs; John Frederick Willans, district locomotive superintendent, Southern Mahratta railway, residing at Guntakal, in the Madras Presidency, British Indian for a device for lifting the hooks of central or other couplings; the American Tobacco Company, a corporation organised in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, U. S. A., and having an office at New York City in the State of New York, U. S. A., for improvements in cans and similar containing vessels; George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. for improvements in or relating to a process and apparatus for the manufacture of gas; Joseph William Gilbert Alford, auctioneer, of No. 173, Giles street, Adelaide, State of S Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, and Bridget Catherine Martin, spinster, Broken Hill, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, for improvements in and relating to ventilation by window openings; Arthur Meyer, manufacturer, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland and resident of Geneva Switzerland for improvements in cartridge holders or bandoliers; William Gow, tea broker, of 13, Rood lane, in the City of London, England, for an improvement in the manufacture of compressed tea; Charles Samuel Reading, furniture dealer, Percy Archibald Reading, pianoforte maker, and Owen Malcome Reading, manager of paper mills, all of 16, Albion road, Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, England, for improvements in pianofortes.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF KASSALA

Colonel John Collinson, the Governor of the Kassala district of the Soudan, was a son of the late Mr. J. W. S. Collinson, of Bilsthorpe, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1859 and educated at Rugby and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Joining the 58th (Northamptonshire) Regiment in 1879 he served in the Zulu War of that year, and then in the Boer War of 1881, receiving the medal and clasp. He was at one time stationed at Hongkong and Singapore. Whilst at Hongkong he performed one of the pluckiest feats of tiger hunting on record. Going to Amoy on leave, he joined the native tiger hunters. In this part the tigers have their lairs in the crevices of an enormous hill of piled up boulders, and the sportsman usually stands upon one of the rocks and endeavours to shoot his animal as it is driven past by the Chinese, who enter the caves with torches and tom-toms. On one occasion two tigers were traced to a deep burrow in the rocks, but could not be frightened out. Colonel Collinson, rifle in hand, crawled a considerable distance into the animal's lair, accompanied by two Chinese hunters with spears. He crept on all fours to within a few feet of the tigers, and shot them both. He was attached to the Egyptian Army in the Dongola campaign of 1896, and also took part in the operations on the Nile in the following year. Later he was employed in the Atbara campaign and commanded the 4th Brigade of the Egyptian Army at the battle of Omdurman. The Brigade consisted of the 1st, 5th, 17th and 18th Egyptian Regiments, and was placed in reserve in the village of Agaiga. He received the British medal, the Soudan Medal, and the C. B. Colonel Collinson also held the 3rd class Osmanieh and the 3rd class Medjidie. He was a keen sportsman and his favourite recreations were shooting and hunting.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Fort Head-quarters.

To-day, at 8-45 p.m.—Squad and Carbine drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-day, at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun and Squad drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be a meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company at the Club on Friday the 6th instant, at 8-45 p.m. All Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company are particularly requested to attend.

3. There will be Morris Tube practice at both Head-quarters next week as usual.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—September 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

For Judgment at 2-45 p.m.

14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhowjee V.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"The Figaro" gives a rather amusing retort of the late Italian Prime Minister. He was receiving a French journalist, who was also a deputy. Suddenly M. Crispi said to his visitor, "I seem to recollect that your Government put you in prison some years ago?" "Yes; I was in prison for a political offence, like everyone else in France." "That's right

PURELY PERSONAL.

At Homburg last year, the King, then Prince of Wales, honoured a well-known American mining man by driving with him on his motor-car, and was so delighted with the experiment that the financier begged the Prince's acceptance of a similar car. The offer was graciously accepted. A few weeks ago, the splendid motor car was turned out from the factory, a superb specimen. The King was consulted as to where it should be sent. The reply came that the Prince's accession to the throne had entirely altered matters, and that as the King of England he could not receive the gift. The mining magnate went the length of reminding him that he had accepted the motor as Prince of Wales. Now there are various versions as to the sequel of the American gentleman's persistence.

The death of the Empress Frederick will probably put a check to the reign of the motor-car at Sandringham for the present. The people in the neighbourhood will feel lonely, as the horses have lately been growing fat in the Royal stables, while the King took almost daily drives in his luxurious Daimler car. It is not true that his Majesty manipulates the levers and handles himself. He knows practically all there is to know about the mechanism of an automobile, but since he has been King of England it is rarely that he has driven himself. He is none the less keen on the exhilarating sport, however, and on a clear road he likes nothing better than a fast pace. But he will not for a moment put up with reckless going, as all who have seen him on the roads between Sandringham and Hunstanton can tell. When at Sandringham, this drive, from Sandringham to Hunstanton and back, a distance probably of between twenty and twenty-five miles, is the King's favourite.

King Edward's car—which, by the way, is in London just now getting overhauled previous to its being sent to Homburg—is a big twelve-horse power waggonette, and goes by the name of the Lonsdale. It is not by any means one of those ungainly road "engines," whose owners proudly boast of the thirty, forty, fifty miles they can cover in the hour, but a very comfortable, dignified-looking vehicle, upholstered in dark blue. At present it has its summer light-coloured canopy on, with windows and curtains. This is changed in winter for a heavier leather cover. When the King first thought of an automobile for the Royal stables one or two advisers suggested the Panhard. The King considered for awhile, and then chose the English make, with its reputation for reliability and comfort. The choice has been justified, for not once has a hitch occurred to spoil a drive.

It is now nine months since the "Lonsdale" was delivered at Sandringham. Though he does not control the car himself the King likes the front seat, and frequently wears the customary "goggles" with gauze sides, and a cap with flaps to protect the ears. I am told that on one or two occasons his Majesty has donned the costume complete, with warterproof pilot coat. But this is not usual, and in winter the King invariably wears a warm astrachan overcoat.

Queen Alexandra is just as keen a motorist as the King. A short time ago, a gentleman visited Sandringham with a fast eighteen-horse power car. The King saw the car, was delighted with its appearance, and expressed a wish to try the greater speed. Queen Alexandra, who was standing by, said she was just as anxious to try the experience of travelling at somewhere about forty miles an hour. For the next thirty or forty minutes the quiet good roads around Dersingham and Wolverton were travelled over at an exhilarating speed. Queen Alexandra was enthusiastic on her return, and declared that it was the most fascinating drive she ever took—an opinion which shows she is possessed of plenty of pluck, for as any motorist will tell you, it takes a good deal of nerve to endure a speed of anything over thirty miles an hour.

This is a description of Queen Alexandra's new motor-car which I take from "In the Arena" department of "Cassell's Magazine," will fittingly supplement the above:—The new car, which has been built to her order by the City and Suburban Electric Carriage Company, is a magnificent vehicle. It provides seating accommodation for two persons, and is beautifully upholstered in dark green morocco lined with dark green cloth. The colour of the car panelling is rose madder lake, the remainder of the body being black, picked out with deep red lines. The carriage, which weighs 12 cwt., is fitted with 28in. bicycle pattern wheels, and is not only noiseless, but there is practically an absence of vibration. The capacity of the battery is forty miles with one charge, and a speed of twenty miles an hour can be attained. Her Majesty has expressed her great satisfaction with the car, and is delighted with the ease and simplicity of control and manipulation. Such a vehicle could not be duplicated under a cost of £400.

Judging from his present excellent health, Lord Gwydyr is one of the few noblemen who will be able to give his experiences of three coronations. Lord Gwydyr is in his ninety-third year, and one of his recollections (writes "One of his Friends") as a boy of ten is in connection with the coronation of George IV. On the day that monarch was crowned he was taken in his grandfather's barge from the steps in Whitehall to the Speaker's steps. On reaching the Houses of Parliament he was placed under the charge of Lady Elphinstone. They had tickets for the Lord Chamberlain's box at Westminster Hall. After watching the long ceremony, both the boy and his escort grew exceedingly hungry, more particularly so from the fact that their seats in the gallery overlooked the banquet below. The boy by signs managed to convey his feelings to one of the guests, his cousin, Lord Proudhoe (afterwards fourth Duke of Ancaster), who good-naturedly wrapped in a piece of paper two fragments of chicken, and tossed them up to the gallery, were they were eagerly caught and devoured.

I have been much helped in the article I have written elsewhere on the late Empress Frederick by the very admirable biography of the Emperor Fredrick which Mr. Sidney Whitman has adopted from the German of Madame von Poschinger. Mr. Whitman is perhaps the best writer now living on the modern history of Germany; I have read nearly every word he has written in the many volumes he has published, and always with delight and instruction. This last work is fascinating, especially at a moment when the final chapter in the tragedy of the German throne has been closed. Harpers are the publishers.

Much illumination is thrown on the bitterness of the relations between Bismarck and the late Empress by the following little anecdote which has been sent me by a lady: The animosity of Prince Bismarck to the Empress Frederick was shown almost from the very first. A friend of mine (long since passed away) who was an intimate friend of the Emperor Frederick's sister, the Grand Duchess of Baden, told me this anecdote. My friend was at a dinner party in Berlin and Count Bismarck took her into dinner. The betrothal of the young Prince with our Princess Royal had just taken place and was the subject of general conversation. After describing her to Bismarck with loyal and appreciative enthusiasm, my friend added, "and she is very clever." "We don't want her cleverness," Bismarck said almost savagely; "provided she is pretty and pleases her husband, that is all we want."

Mr. Gladstone has always been a popular favourite. The men who are to-day his Parliamentary colleagues, and who for the most part are his political opponents, remember him with affection when he and they were schoolboys at Eton. His nick-name, by the way, was Tuppence—his illustrious father had just added twopence to the income tax; and now and then, I daresay he is called by that old affectionate name. This popularity is not due, I need scarcely say, to his great father—schoolboys don't care a brass farthing for the paternity of their fellows; are rather inclined to snub and dislike the sons of great men. It was due to a thorough manliness of character—courage, sweetness, high sense of honour—in short, to manliness.

Just a little below the middle height, with eyes and skin as dark as those of a gipsy, Mr. Herbert Gladstone has the physical strength, though he has not the height, of his father. He has the same great width of shoulders; he has the same fine muscular development; his walk—slow, easy, firm—is that of an athlete; and I would pity most men, even twice his size, who had to face an encounter with him. There is immense force, both mental and physical, behind the angelic, ever boyish, and ever handsome and gentle face.

Mr. Gladstone's main recreation is golf. He has in his devotion to the game built himself a house at Littlestone—the metropolis in the south of the golfer. He is also a great bicyclist. I am glad to say that in his excursions into finance, which have been few and far between, and mainly, if not entirely, because of the connection of his business brother—Mr. Gladstone has done well. He is largely interested in one or two of the best oil companies in the Baku region. The blood of the splendid old business man who laid the foundation of the fortune of the family in Liverpool tells even in the third generation.

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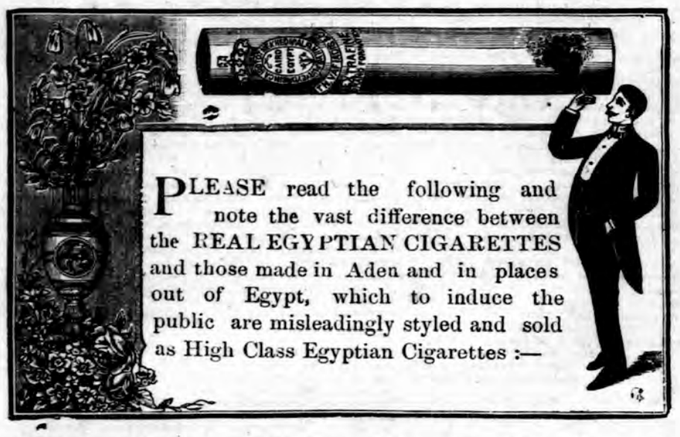

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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the capital as something msyterious except to experts, which other climates—those of Alexandria and Port Said included—do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere, and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity! A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connaisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are increasingly placing their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo.

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and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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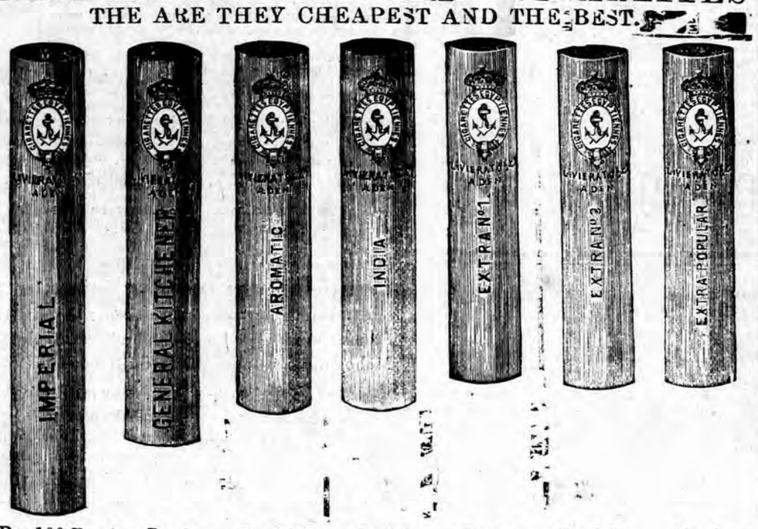

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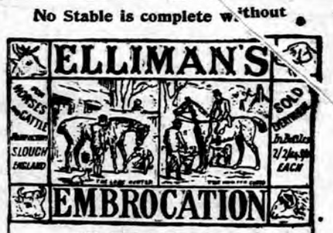

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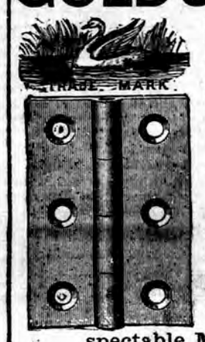

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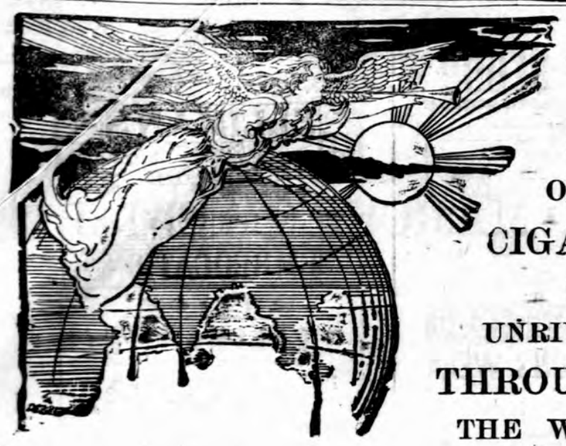

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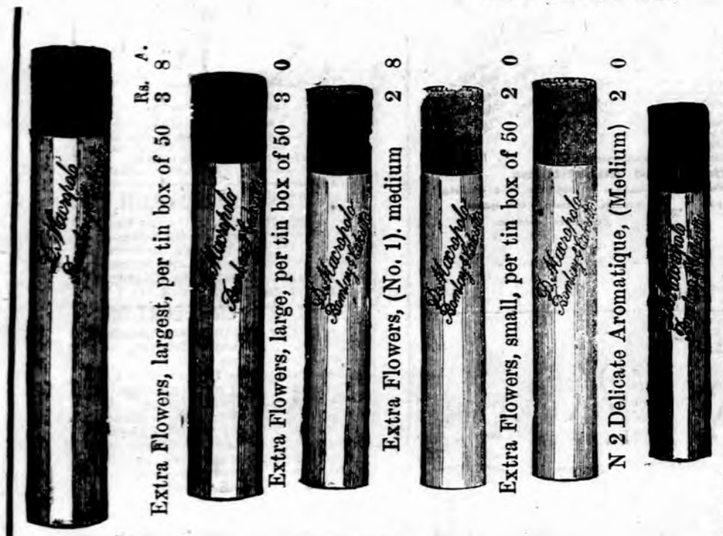
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